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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Philosophy Glimpses Reality

Chemists Extend Man's Span

Cuba Stirs Under New Head

Spain Has Premier Lerroux

England Wins U. S. Net Title

Ice Cap, Coming, Is Far Away

CHICAGO'S world's fair draws thinkers who express startling ideas on behalf of the philosophers and chemists. Prof. John S. Marshall tells the American Philosophical Association that good is a flickering, broken light of the absolute perfection, and that evil has only a relative existence. Beyond physical existence lies the eternal, harmonious expression of life; evil, having no permanent reality, is not found there. Professor Marshall sees the new theory of relativity changing systems of modern thought. It shows human existence as relative, not absolute; absolute values are outside of physical being or human life. Men may participate consciously in the ideal, concrete order only when they smash old fallacies—When they escape human limitations of space and time.

¶ The American Chemical Society also hits time. Executive control in the nation is to pass into the hands of men and women of 65, declares Prof. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University. This is because the expectation of life will be extended from 70 to 77 years and the height of man's powers continue on upward from 58 to 65; also jobs that demand men under 45 will raise the limit to 52. Professor Sherman sees diet playing a big part in the new order. He says chemistry has caught the secret in milk, fruit, eggs and vegetables—Why must man always hang dawning mental vision on some unthinking apricot or egg?

¶ Cuba inaugurates Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former Havana University professor, as its President. But immediately a new revolt tries to get under way. The United States is determined to give President Grau San Martin full opportunity to steady Cuba, while maintaining a cordon of warships. The "Students Advisory Board" cables New York and South American capitals that American Ambassador Welles and "300 ex officio traitors" are plotting for American intervention—Cuban students act like enemies, rather than friends, of their country.

¶ Europe has difficulties with its lotteries. The British Government no sooner checks a huge "hospital sweepstake" than the Irish sweepstake smuggles in bales of tickets to harvest the sporting cash. The official French lottery receives many letters from England, each inclosing a pound and 10 shillings, but these are returned, as Paris has not decided tickets may be sold abroad. Many people find a futile, age-old urge within them even stronger in hard times than in good—"Oh, do give me something for nothing!"

¶ Spain sees President Zamora appoint Alejandro Lerroux, Radical leader, to succeed Premier Manuel Azaña, who resigned with his Cabinet. Europe believes overthrow of the Azaña régime in popular elections contains no threat against the new Republic. In separating church from state and introducing many drastic reforms able Azaña made active enemies. Once before when elections went against him Azaña was retained for want of a stronger man. New republics are not unlike other youngsters—They have their spurts, backsets, birth pains.

¶ The United States tennis championship crosses to England for the first time in 30 years. Fred Perry, English Davis Cup ace, wins it from Jack Crawford, Australian, at Forest Hills, after Frank Shields, Ellsworth Vines and other American stars are eliminated. Crawford plays a hard game for a great stake. Already champion of Australia, France and England, he strove to add the remaining great prize to his list. The season ends with the men's singles going to England, women's singles and men's doubles remaining in the United States—What wonderful court battles next season should stage!

¶ European nations find they have spent $10,000,000,000 in building 4,500,000 housing units since the World War. The Monitor has been investigating and begins to present its findings. New Deal and NRA are to give America opportunity to show what can be done in living quarters for its workers. American money can build good houses—Europe borrowed enough to prove that hopeful fact.

¶ London hears earth's busiest centers will go white and still under another ice cap. But Lord Meston, in the British Association for the Advancement of Science, assures today's people the new glacial age is many thousands of years off. Why shouldn't changes come in physical geography when they come in political geography with every decade? Wiser men would adjust to the fact that everything they see, hear and smell changes constantly—For assurance a man just has to reach up and tie to what he can't see but can know.

Gömbös Bars Move to Revive Dual Monarchy

Hungary Must Also Keep Aloof From Danubian Group, He Says

Aims at Nation's Unity

Premier Sets Economic Rehabilitation Before Territorial Issue

By R. H. Markham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Sept. 11—The reuniting of Hungary and Austria with a single monarch on the throne is repudiated by Mr. Julius de Gömbös, Hungary's semi-dictatorial premier.

His definite statement forms an answer, for the moment at least, to various plans which have been adumbrated in the capitals for a new Hungarian alignment with the Germans and Italians, each seeking to extend their spheres of central European influence.

"I favor neither restoration of Austria-Hungary under a single monarch nor Hungary's entering a Danubian federation," declared Mr. de Gömbös in a speech yesterday, as part of a campaign to win supporters for the government party.

Mr. de Gömbös thinks that joining the confederation of Danubian states would mean confirmation of the present inferior position of Hungary, to which "every Hungarian is uncompromisingly opposed." He sees the merging of Hungary and Austria in a single state as a scheme to prevent the Hungarian nation realizing its historical mission and to hamper it in obtaining necessary markets for Hungarian products.

The chief of the Budapest Cabinet seeks indeed closest and friendliest coöperation with all foreign states, including the Little Entente, but he is determined to avoid any restricting of Hungary's independence and freedom of action. Mr. de Gömbös expects fundamental changes of world importance in international relations and wants his land to be free to take advantage of them so as to further its strivings toward restoration and recovery.

Hungary, the key state of central Europe, and scene of "unredeemed territory" agitation ever since the Versailles treaty, is going through a period of change. This change involves a toning down of the vehement desire to retrieve through force of arms the lost four corners of old Hungary, and the growing conviction that the first step in regaining its position in central Europe must be through establishing friendly and profitable commercial treaties with its recent enemies, the nations of the Little Entente.

Strong Rule Enforced

Mr. Julius de Gömbös, probably the most vigorous and progressive Premier since the war, aims at effecting his country's economic recovery as a first step toward restoration of the lost territories by treaty revision. He is a soldier, yet he prefers to persuade and inspire rather than compel. He has been called a dictator, yet his ideal is

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Melbourne Racing Courses Closed By Victorian Ministry

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE—Following its policy of restricting racing, the Argyle Ministry has decided to close 10 country race courses near Melbourne.

In announcing the reduction, Mr. Ian Macfarlane, Chief Secretary, said that because the reduction of race meetings in the metropolitan area had merely diverted patronage to country courses, the beneficial effects of the reduction decided upon by Parliament in 1929 had been only partly achieved.

In future "mixed" sports meetings (including races) will not be granted in districts which have been allotted race meetings.

If every charitable, benevolent, or educational institute was to be financed by horse racing, there would be races every day.

Nuisance Taxes Outstrip 'Incomes' As U. S. Revenues Reach $1,619,839,224

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — Income taxes, formerly the chief source of the Government's revenue, yielded their place of honor during the last fiscal year to excise and the so-called "nuisance" taxes on gasoline, beer, telephone, estates, checks, admissions, electricity and other consumers' items.

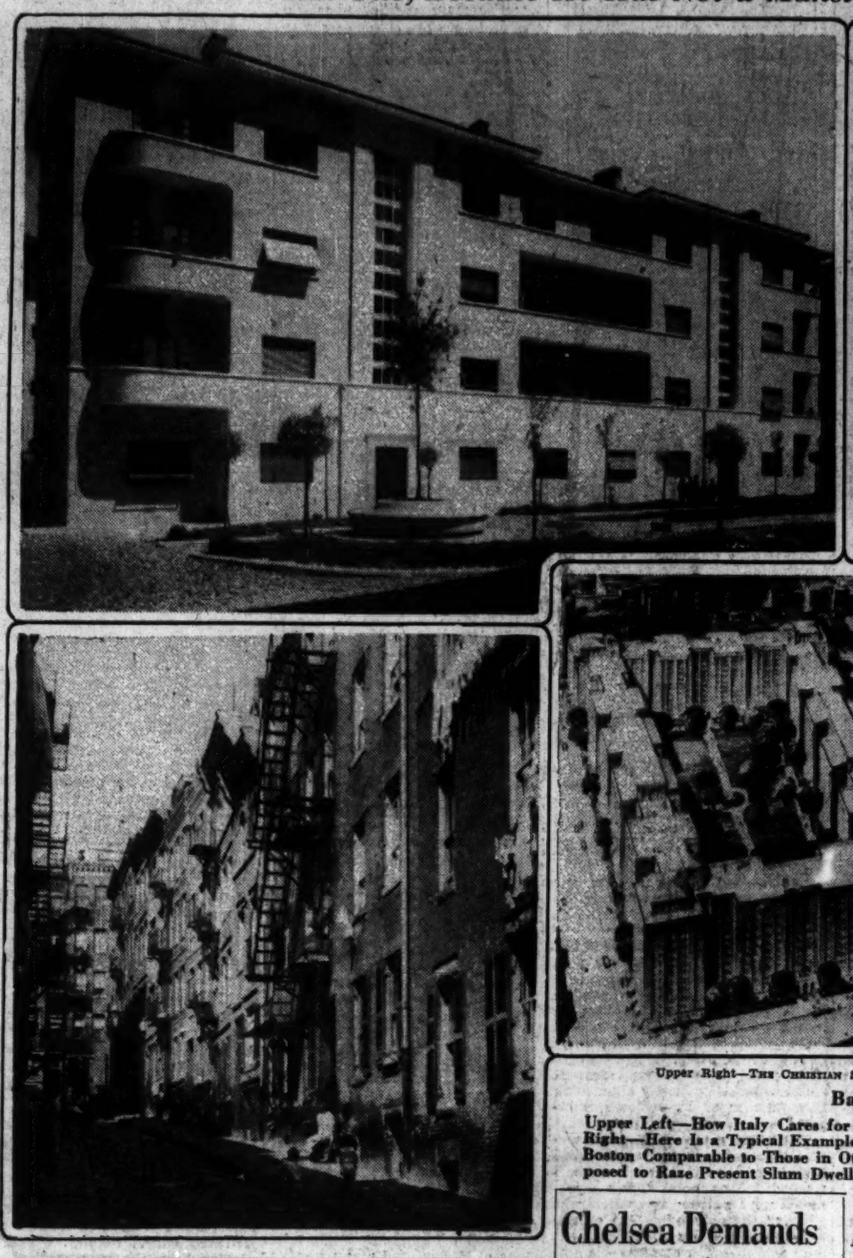
A survey of last year's internal revenue collections, made public today, showed that of the total collected in the 1933 fiscal year, $746,791,404 was derived from taxes on corporation and individual incomes and $873,047,820 from miscellaneous taxes. Income taxes declined 29 per cent, while miscellaneous taxes increased 74 per cent under new levies laid by Congress. The total internal revenue collected by the Government—$1,619,839,224—rose 4 per cent over the previous year.

The sale of beer and certain fermented liquors was legalized on March 22, 1933, and taxes on the beverages up to the end of the fiscal year on June 30, had amounted to $35,230,441. Of the miscellaneous taxes, tobacco manufacturers contributed by far the most, making up 46.13 per cent of the total. Gasoline was next in line contributing 14.31 per cent; checks, next with 6.57 per cent and then followed in order, fermented liquors, automobiles and accessories, estates, electrical energy, lubricating oils, admissions, and telephone, telegraph and radio.

The year's figures are the first to show the exact result of the new and increased taxes authorized by the Act of June 6, 1932. The new manufacturers' excise taxes yielded $247,751,426. Taxes on telephones, telegraph, radio and cable facilities brought in $14,564,756. The two-cent tax on bank checks accounted for $38,456,493. The increased estate tax brought in $29,693,061.89 and the admisison tax $15,520,512.30.

The amount spent in collecting was reduced to $1.85 per $100.

Must One, Because He Has Not a Mansion, Live in a Hovel?



Upper Right—The Christian Science Monitor—© St. Marylebone Housing Association by H. C. Briggs, Croydon. Upper Left—By P. Barsotti.

Bad Housing and the Remedy

Upper Left—How Italy Cares for Its Workers. A Block of Workmen's Houses in Florence. Upper Right—Here Is a Typical Example of a Slum District in London. Lower Left—And Here Is One in Boston Comparable to Those in Other Large American Cities. Lower Right—In New York It Is Proposed to Raze Present Slum Dwellings and to Erect a Model Housing Project of Which This Is a Sketch.

Revolt in Tammany Threatens Chief Curry's Party Machine

One Blow at Polls Held Enough to Topple Throne of Leader; Wasteful Spending of City Funds Is Central Theme of Fusion Attack

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 Grave concern over the way things are drifting within Tammany Hall is being voiced privately by leading organization Democrats. Even within City Hall admission was made today that Maj. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Fusion mayoralty candidate, has a 50-50 chance to win this November, while an impartial poll in areas strongly Democratic reveals a 3-2 ratio in his favor—practically a reversal of the 1929 reaction, when Mayor James J. Walker, at the zenith of his popularity, was Major La Guardia's opponent.

This was interpreted by Mr. William M. Chadbourne, Fusion campaign manager, as tantamount to a confession of defeat by Tammany before the campaign has gotten fairly started.

"The Democratic estimate is conservative," he said. "Conditions are more favorable to Fusion success this year than they were 20 years ago in the John Purroy Mitchel campaign—and that year we did it."

Reaping a Whirlwind

Defeat of Mayor John P. O'Brien this fall would end the John F. Curry chieftainship in the Wigwam, in the opinion of informed political observers here—not because of this one failure, but because it would mean another chapter in a series of defeats whose cumulative effects, it is held, no Tammany leader could survive.

These effects were not wholly the result of Mr. Curry's mistakes, a survey of his leadership from its inception in 1929 reveals. Circumstances over which he had no control influenced many of them, and these alone were of such huge proportions that to have survived at all shows Mr. Curry's perspicacity to be of no mean order.

While he is not the iron-rule boss, Mr. Charles Francis Murphy was, he at least was the district leader's conception of Tammany as a local machine. These district leaders are New

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Van Orman and Aid, Missing Balloonists, Found in Ontario

SUDBURY, Ont., Sept. 11 (AP)—Ward T. van Orman and Frank A. Trotter, American balloonists who participated in the James Gordon Bennett Cup race from Chicago and who had been missing more than a week, were found today between Sudbury and Abitibi Canyon in northern Ontario.

RIVIERE A PIERRE, Que., Sept. 11. (AP)—The two Polish entrants in the James Gordon Bennett balloon race yesterday told of their experiences on their 90-mile trek through the forests after running a gamut of thunderstorms on their air journey.

Arriving Saturday at this little railroad village after nearly two days and nights in the air and six days of walking, they described their joy at reaching a railroad track, their first sight of civilization, and following it to food and warmth at a French Canadian settlement.

The balloonists, Capt. Francisek Hynek and Lieut. Znigniew Orzynski, who set out with other contestants on Sept. 2 from Chicago, said they were in the air 39 hours and 30 minutes, and estimated they traveled on a northeasterly course approximately 812 miles.

After passing the wild country of middle Ontario and Quebec, they descended in a forest at 10:46 a. m., E. S. T., Monday, slightly over 100 miles northwest of the city of Quebec. Aided only by a compass, they plotted a course back to civilization until they struck the Canadian National Railways near Lemieux. Section hands gave them a lift on a hand car 12 miles to Riviere à Pierre.

Concerned over their balloon, they were told it probably will have to be portaged through the woods by Indians or trappers, the only ones familiar with the locality where it descended. They planned to rest here until they have completed plans for its recovery.

Chelsea Demands Cities Should Gain By Low Accidents

Speakers at Insurance Hearing Protest State Trend Basis

A fresh bid to reconcile the motorist to compulsory automobile insurance by showing him the way to lower rates was laid before the insurance commissioner today.

The scheme would permit zones or territories, of which there are 20 under the insurance set-up, to operate as entities, fixing their motor rates on their own experience, irrespective of the accident records in other parts of the State.

This would do away with one of the big objections to the compulsory law, namely, that cities and towns showing good accident records are penalized by having motor rates depend to a large extent on the number of accidents taking place in the State as a whole.

Representatives from Chelsea, stressing the new plan at a public hearing on the proposed 1934 rates, insisted that the methods of figuring rates have been as discriminatory against cities and towns as they have been against the careful driver

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Thirty Boston Speakeasies Smashed As Police Start On 'Perpetual' Drive

Splintered doors and the stench of dumped liquor bore malodorous witness over the week-end to what Police Superintendent Martin H. King today described as a perpetual drive against crime-breeding bootleg drink in Boston.

No flash in the pan were raids carried out against 30 alleged speakeasies and two unchartered private clubs on Saturday and Sunday. This evidence of vigorously tightened raiding activity since the new superintendent took up his work, will become a matter of routine at the new fast pace, he declared this morning.

The next line of battle will pierce through the bolted doors of powerful, politically intrenched private clubs, it was learned at headquarters. Saturday night, it was said, the superintendent made a personal tour of exclusive night clubs in the theatrical district, gathering evidence for the coming offensive.

Legal weapons will have to clear the way for the sledgehammer. Bootlegging and gangster activities have been barricading themselves behind the barbed wire of legal red tape. Therefore, authorities agree that the new superintendent has a major offensive on his hands, in carrying out his determination to show no quarter.

The striking contrast between the bee-hive activity of the Boston police, and the cobwebs gathering in the offices of local federal enforcement agents, speaks for itself, and lends added significance to the drive. Whatever the attitude of the country to the coming of outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Boston has not forgotten in the general enthusiasm that bootleg liquor is expected to compete with, and undersell heavily taxed legal drink. It has likewise not forgotten that its bootlegging problem is hand-in-glove with its crime and gangster problems.

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment does not repeal the right and need of the prohibition of crime, in the eyes of those authorities.

Many speakeasies out of the 30 raided managed to dump their liquor into secret drains before the agents could get at it, policemen said. Nevertheless, six arrests were made, from which prosecutions will result. These persons were caught red handed. Evidence collected by the officers is incontrovertible.

Those in the know pointed out that none of the so-called exclusive, club-type of speakeasy was included in the list of the premises which were invaded. These, it is expected, will not be touched until the new method of attack is perfected.

Superintendent King would not comment on the possible continuation of his anti-bootleg activities in the event of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. However, since the Massachusetts Liquor Law Commission is unanimously opposed to bootlegging after repeal, and unanimously afraid that it will be very difficult to dislodge, it is expected that the Boston police will have to tighten their campaign still further, rather than relax it.

Hope for Slums Clearance In the U. S. Never So Bright As Now Under the New Deal

National Recovery Act Authorities Admit Private Enterprise Has Failed and That Government Agencies Must Show the Way

To hasten the ending of slums and herald a new deal for the tenement dweller, The Christian Science Monitor has made a world-wide survey of new and old housing, frankly depicting certain conditions. This is the first of six articles.

Europe got a New Deal in housing because the World War necessitated large-scale rebuilding.

America hopes that wisdom, not war, will motivate its New Deal in housing.

Never has promise of relief shown so brightly over the terrible gray monochrome of American slums as it does today.

The NRA, which has earmarked a portion of $3,300,000,000 for slum clearance and rehousing projects, looks like an oasis to social workers, educators and city planners who have railed so long against the dry rot of crumbling and decadent areas.

That this oasis is no mirage is affirmed by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who revealed recently that he too recognizes that new steps are essential to the rehabilitation of slum areas.

"Private enterprise has signally failed in slum clearance," he said, "and has left the slums of America's cities to stew in their own unhealthy juice. In the permanent economic reconstruction that must follow the present emergency, the reform of our housing on a tremen-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Indian Squaw Turns From Kitchen Duties To Gold Prospecting

CHAPLEAU, Ont., Sept. 11 (AP)—A bit tired of kitchen duties and "very lonesome in town," Nahareo, a Mohawk Indian of Prince Albert, Sask., the wife of Grey Owl, has reached this place on another trip to the Swayze area of northern Ontario in search of gold.

A tomahawk will be her only weapon as she goes it alone, with 500 pounds of goods and equipment in addition to her canoe.

"I am anxious to be off," she said. "I'm very lonesome in town. It is different in the bush, and I feel more at home packing and paddling than I do standing beside a kitchen range."

Nahareo now has the record of being the first woman prospector to travel alone in the Swayze territory, and she feels no qualms about the current trip, for she is well versed in bush lore and is entirely capable of the arduous tasks necessary in prospecting.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Sept. 11, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
Financial News—Page 9
News of Sports—Page 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Programs 4
The Children's Page 6
The Home Forum 7
Love Delivereth Us
[With Greek Translation]
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Journey with us today to the "amazing 'glow-worm grotto'" in New Zealand. Editorial page. Near-by is another casual appearance of the Casual Day.

"Until we know Emerson as a poet, we can scarcely read even his essays with full understanding," says Odell Shepard. See the article on the Home Forum page.

The "Vacation Vocations" have evidently demonstrated their usefulness, and the series is being continued under the heading "Vocations," on the Daily Features page. Today, a young man and a woman share ideas that have brought them supplies.

This being the eleventh of the month, "The World Court Month by Month" is a feature in today's paper.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and another Letter puzzle.

Army Officers Defy Action Of Junta in Cuba

Dr. Grau San Martin's Retirement in Favor of Dr. de Cespedes Demanded

U. S. Watching Events

New Régime to Have Full Opportunity to Prove Its Capacity to Function

With the Cuban army officers defying the junta's appointment of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin as President and demanding that he step aside in favor of Dr. de Cespedes, the new régime, the fourth since the revolt started, undertook today to bring some order to the turbulent situation.

In the meanwhile the United States Government withholds taking any steps either toward recognition or nonrecognition of Cuba's latest Government, but continues to keep a close watch as well as continuing its policy of maintaining a strong cordon of war craft around the island.

The new President, Dr. Grau San Martin, has been leader of the student directorate since 1930. He was a professor at Havana University until his opposition to the Machado régime forced him to leave the island. He returned to Cuba with the overthrow of Machado and in last week's coup was named on the executive commission.

Carrying approximately 3500 marines and coast guardsmen the United States today had 30 war vessels in or near Cuban waters or speeding on their way toward the island. The largest of these, the battleship Mississippi and the cruiser Richmond, are in Havana Harbor.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Relieved by the emergence of a President in Cuba, the United States Government has decided to give Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin the fullest opportunity of proving his administration's capacity to function as a government, and to accord official recognition at the first moment these capabilities are revealed.

Because there is still so much dissent behind the new Cuban President—which may or may not be ironed out speedily—Washington has decided to keep its cordon of warships in place. And recognition of the new régime cannot come quite so speedily as it might in the case of most other countries, for the Platt Amendment obligates the United States to scrutinize any Cuban government closely for its capacity to meet its international obligations, preserve order, and command internal support.

Known in Washington

There is, however, great satisfaction that the revolutionary junta did not choose any less reputable member of its body as the new President. Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin has long been known to Washington as the outstanding man in the students' movement. The State Department would have preferred the return of Dr. de Cespedes or the choice of some one more representative of cautious business interests. At the same time, they could not overlook the vitality and force of the students' directorate, and only hope that this group can command sufficient national support to make its administration stable.

Prerequisites which the new Cuban authorities must fulfill before receiving American recognition turn on their internal support. If the power of the army officers, who, contrary to State Department advices are again established in the Hotel Nacional, can be conciliated, and sufficient civil leaders back Dr. Grau San Martin, it is considered that the new President may succeed. Otherwise a continuance of grave and dangerous uncertainty is considered inevitable.

Must Hold Firm Grip

Whether recognition can be granted cannot be decided over night, State Department officials say. First sufficient support must rally behind the new President, he must hold a firm grip over the forces of law and order, and meet his international obligations, which include the protection of lives of foreigners and recognition of foreign debts.

With preservation of order manifestly dependent upon control of the army, Washington is most closely watching relations between Dr. Grau San Martin, the officers who opposed the latest revolutions and the rank and file of the army. About the latter there seems little doubt, but it is clear that sufficient support from the former officers must be secured to reorganize the army on a loyalist basis. Some of them are charged with terrorism under the Machado régime, and are marked down for trial, but manifestly the whole corps of officers cannot be permanently deposed if speedy preservation of order throughout the island is anticipated.

This is the critical issue which Washington is watching through Mr. Sumner Welles, its Ambassador. Of scarcely less importance is the support of civil leaders who were behind Dr. de Cespedes, and organizations such as the ABC proper which, unlike the ABC radical, has not yet announced its support of the second revolution. If and as these groups stand behind the new régime,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Unfair Employer Rebuked by Both NRA and Labor

Wagner and Green Warn Against Any Misuse of Non-Strike Request

Two sharp rebukes today arrived from Washington to check New England employers who are taking unfair advantage of the President's request that patriotic labor refrain from striking.

"The strike weapon still exists," came the threatening word from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor to Mr. Robert J. Watt, Massachusetts secretary. "It remains an inalienable right of a free people to protect themselves."

"Employers," warned Senator Richard Wagner, chairman of the National Arbitration Board, "must not take unfair advantage of the no-strike policy by refusing the just demands of workers, or by non-recognition of the right to organize."

President Green threatens with the unequivocable strength of the National Recovery Act behind him—expressly reserving to labor the right to collective bargaining.

Enforcing Teeth

Senator Wagner, on his part, represents the enforcing teeth of the act, based upon the President's absolute power to make or break any employer, according to his coöperation or destructive activities.

These twin messages today strengthen the hand of the conciliation machinery here in New England, which has need of them to break through the stubborn refusal of certain employers which has been increasingly embarrassing to conciliation efforts.

They have seen the bargaining power of labor seriously impaired by the fact that employers have the upper hand under the no-strike policy. Bargaining power, say those on the conciliation committees, may not come out into broad daylight in the course of efforts to settle a dispute. There may not be threats of strike and refusals to pay proper wages made in so many words. And yet, the relative strength of each party, were the dispute to arrive at the point of a showdown, determines the outcome.

Appeal, they say, can be made to the National Arbitration Board in case of last resort. But that board is so swamped with disputes of major national character that in practice this final plea is rarely available.

Therefore, the argument runs, it is vital that Labor shall not be deprived of the fundamental bargaining power which the strike gives to it. Senator Wagner's terse statement that he will not indorse any unfair advantage to employers where Labor is patriotically reluctant to threaten strike is received in Boston today with open arms. It is expected to bolster immediately the efforts of the conciliation committees which have been getting under way in the last week and a half.

Organizing Youth

Meanwhile, the movement to organize the youth of the State under the NRA takes a second step today with a meeting at which specific plans of organization will be adopted.

Leaders of boys' and girls' organizations received news of a campaign to sign up more than 1,000,000 children in the New York City public schools, just before going into their meeting. Although no definite comment was made, it is expected that a similar effort will be made throughout the schools of Massachusetts.

At District Recovery Headquarters, there was much rejoicing as a shipment of 1,000,000 consumers cards and stickers arrived from Washington to fill in a huge shortage which had distressed the leaders of the consumer enlistment drive.

As these are sent out to communities, where the sticker famine has been acute, authorities are asking that each local NRA organization establish a regular headquarters, to maintain constant contact with the central committees. The drive, it is said, is settling down in earnest to replace the loose organization of the first hectic weeks with a solid, coördinating unit of recovery machinery.

Way to Use the Name Of Cuba's President

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 11

THE new President of Cuba, Señor Ramon Grau San Martin, can be called neither President Grau nor President San Martin. He is President Grau San Martin, pronounced Grau (to rhyme with "now") Sahn Marteen'.

Chelsea Demands New Insurance Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

who is said to pay for the folly of the reckless in higher premiums.

As the commissioner now compiles his rate, the experience of the state as a whole is an important factor in estimating what each city or town shall pay in insurance premium.

Members of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce revealed that operators of motorcars in Chelsea involved in accidents were reduced from 12½ per cent in 1928 to 6½ per cent in 1932.

In 1928 insurance companies, they said, were paying out $169 in claims for every $100 they took in from Chelsea drivers. This was compared to $45 paid out in 1932 for every $100 received. This represents a saving of $100,000 to insurance companies.

Actual claims dropped from 770 in 1928 to 362 in 1932.

On the basis of this record of real progress, the Chelsea representatives wanted to know why they should be penalized for the experience of those in the other parts of the state. It was discrimination in the administration of compulsory insurance they claimed that kept Chelsea from cutting down their rate $6 to $7 this year instead of $2 to $3.

They argued that the present system of figuring rates was discouraging to the sincere efforts of all cities to do away with the reckless minority causing most of the troubles on the roads.

He pointed out that the state accident trend was upward while Chelsea accident trend was 15 points downward. In addition, the cost of handling automobile business in this city was reduced 350 per cent in the last four years.

Chelsea's attitude was a characteristic one shown at the hearing to replace the tax on the present law in the interest of repeal, with some constructive plan for improving its administration. This was particularly true of communities doing a good job at lowering their accidents with the resultant cut in rates.

Minister to Panama Retires

PANAMA, Pan., Sept. 11 (AP)—Mr. Roy T. Davis, retiring United States Minister to Panama, was homeward bound today after receiving a huge sendoff by diplomatic corps, Cabinet members, and throngs of citizens. His departure terminated 12 years in the Latin-American diplomatic service.

Army Officers Defy Action Of Cuban Junta

(Continued from Page 1)

its ability to proceed to enforcement of stability will be enhanced.

But Washington knows that the Cuban situation is still loaded with dynamite, almost in a literal sense, considering the quantity of arms and ammunition which is in possession of unofficial groups and individuals throughout the island. If ever the American Government yearned for closer control of the traffic in arms and ammunition it is today, when the dispersion of sub-machine guns and other smaller arms among the army officers barricaded in the Hotel Nacional, among student groups, and all sorts of squads and societies both for and against the new government, constitutes a great danger.

Washington has no objection to recognizing a so-called student government, particularly when its representatives are technical men of age and experience like Dr. Grau San Martin, Señor Eduardo J. Cibas, Dr. Carlos E. Finlay and other members of the new Cabinet.

Wild talk in Cuban public squares against American intervention is not taken seriously here, where it is recognized that soapbox oratory is no indication of responsible government policy. Moreover that other Latin-American powers have been conciliated to the United States policy is recognized as the chief gain of the entire situation and a redeeming factor for the disappointments which the State Department has had in the overthrow of Dr. de Cespedes.

Friendly intercourse between the A. B. C. nations, Mexico, and the rest of Latin-America and the United States, is still the chief aim of the Administration, even at the risk of giving the Cuban revolutionaries more rope than feels perfectly comfortable to American authorities and residents there. On the whole, however, the Administration is satisfied with its policy and looks forward to gradual—if difficult—return to stability in the Island Republic.

Cannot Answer Now

The question as to whether the Grau San Martin régime will command the support of all political factions is something the United States Government cannot answer now. There is every reason why it should, viewed from the angle of the benefits economically and financially to be derived. A stable government, able to maintain law and order, would make possible continuation of the Welles rehabilitation conferences. However, support for the Grau San Martin group will depend to a large extent whether or not the students and the professors of the Havana University can agree both on fundamentals and methods of carrying them out. They are powerful factors in any movement.

American Friendship Is Sought by Cuba's Provisional President

HAVANA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, provisional President at the head of the fourth Cuban Government in a month, made a bid for the friendship of the United States today but emphasized that Cuba's freedom must not be impaired.

We desire American friendship based on the absolute liberty of Cuba," he said in a statement to the press. "We never forget that American soldiers fought for our independence, and we are grateful. We are not anti-American, but we are anti-imperialism in all its forms."

No sooner had Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, chosen President yesterday by a Junta which assumed control only last Monday, pledged himself to "fulfill entirely the revolutionary program" than 300 former army officers demanded he step aside in favor of Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, whose brief régime began a month ago.

In Santiago there were disquieting reports that heavily armed bands roamed the countryside ready for revolution in behalf of Señor Mario G. Menocal, former president, that unrest led merchants to close their stores, and that army officers refused to return to their duties.

And in Havana's Central Park 5000 persons met to hear agitators decry the newest government as lending itself to "machinations of Wall Street's financiers," shout "down with Yankee imperialism," and demand the withdrawal of United States warships from Cuban waters.

Carry Banners

Banners carried by Communists demanded that American marines "leave Cuban waters" and advocated "death to Sumner Welles," United States Ambassador.

Although Havana generally received the new government dispassionately, unrest continued in the interior.

At American-owned manganese mines near Santiago one man was killed in a brush between strikers and miners.

Two men, one an army sergeant, were arrested for conspiracy in Marianao, near here. In Oriente Province rebels were reported in the field. They were said to be Menocal supporters.

The Havana officers, loyal to Dr. de Cespedes, who gave way before an enlisted men's coup last Monday, demanded his return but indicated that whether he continue in office or resign shortly after his re-installation was for him to decide.

Dr. Grau San Martin, a lanky surgeon who has had few direct political connections, received the demands from Col. Horacio Ferrer, de Cespedes' secretary of war, and announced he would answer them some time today.

The officers also asked that Sergio Carbo, publisher and junta member, and all leaders of the army and navy "mutiny" be returned to civil life.

Friendly To United States

In taking the oath of office yesterday, Dr. Grau San Martin promised his Government would assure the "maximum respect for all interests." Later he said his Administration would be friendly to the United States and would honor all obligations "to the last penny."

He told the Associated Press he probably would announce his complete cabinet today and declared, "we are going slowly and taking great care" and that the army problem soon would be solved.

While officers continued to mill about the National Hotel, in which soldiers held them virtual prisoners on Friday, one of their spokesmen, Torres Menier, explained their stand.

"We are not trying to mix into politics," he said. "We ask only the restoration of the Government to its legally constituted status.

"The de Cespedes Government had been recognized by the world at large, and we ask that it be put back into power. We are not vindictive. We believe the soldiers and sailors were deceived by a very few leaders.

"We demand that the leaders be put out of the army. They may continue in civil life without fear as police captains or in any other work. Discipline must be restored, however."

The officers, meanwhile, and several hundred members of the ABC Secret Society continued to be barricaded in the hotel. Their movements were watched by soldiers who guarded the entrances. The officers themselves had machine guns—one man said 27—with considerable ammunition, and made plans for defending their stronghold.

Four Cabinet appointments announced yesterday morning just after Dr. Grau San Martin was named President, and two made later were declared invalid at midnight.

An announcement from the presidential palace invalidating the appointments gave no explanation. Señor Eduardo Chibas, de Cespedes's public works secretary who was asked to continue in that post, resigned "for reasons of delicacy." Two of the other five were re-appointed.

Señor Carlos J. Findlay went back to head the health department. Señor Antonio Guiteras was renamed Secretary of the Interior. He participated in the August, 1931, subversive movement.

Others selected tentatively, but recalled, were Col. Julio Aguado, Secretary of War; Señor Jose Barquin, Treasury Secretary; Señor Sergio Carbo, Secretary of Agriculture. Three junta members—Señors Guillermo Portela, Jose Irizarri, and Porfiro Franco—announced they would not participate in the new Government.

The new President has been leader of the student directorate since 1930. He was professor of anatomy in Havana University, but left because of opposition to the régime of Gerardo Machado. He is wealthy, but lives modestly. He is more than six feet tall and a bachelor. He was born in Havana, Sept. 13, 1884.

Thirty U. S. War Craft At or Bound for Cuba

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The United States has 30 vessels in, near, or speeding toward Cuban waters. On board were approximately 3500 bluejackets, marines and coast guardsmen.

The battleship Mississippi, with its 900 bluejackets, 80 marines and 60 officers, and the cruiser Richmond, with 500 bluejackets and 60 marines, were at Havana. Also there were the destroyers Goff and Twiggs, with the usual destroyer complement of 85.

Mexican Students Approve

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Spanish-American Students' Organization and the National Students' Federation today telegraphed their pledges of support for the new Cuban Government.

Red Cross Needs $75,000 For Florida Relief Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced Saturday that at least $75,000 will be needed to assist families plunged into destitution by the recent hurricance in Florida.

Chairman John Barton Payne of the Red Cross said chapters in Florida have been asked to obtain contributions. He also suggested that anyone outside the State wishing to contribute do so through their local Red Cross chapters. Mr. Henry M. Baker, director of Red Cross relief in Florida, wired the office here that at least 4325 families will require some sort of aid.

Latest President Of Cuban Republic

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin

German-Vatican Concordat Ratified In Quick Time

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 11 (AP)—Ratifications of a concordat between Germany and the Holy See were exchanged yesterday by Cardinal Pacelli, Papel Secretary of State, and Dr. Eugene von Klee, counsellor in the German embassy at Vatican City, it was announced today.

Following a cabinet meeting in Berlin Saturday, the final text of the pact was sent to Rome by airplane and arrived yesterday morning after a forced landing in northern Italy.

After receiving it, Dr. von Klee communicated with the Vatican and later came to the Vatican with the first secretary of the German Embassy, Herr von Saurnma. Ratifications were subsequently exchanged.

The concordat was signed a month and a half ago. Last week reports were published abroad that a failure to ratify was likely, but Vatican prelates said concordats are infrequently ratified before several months had passed.

The Pope was reported in Vatican circles as not altogether pleased with the situation in Germany, partly because of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's attitude toward Jews who have become Christians, but they said there were no grounds for refusing to ratify the agreement.

The sudden ratifications came as a surprise to both the Vatican and the German Embassy. It was believed that the Cabinet in Berlin acted quickly as a result of the rumors that the Pope failed to approve the instrument.

The instrument combines in one treaty the rights guaranteed to Roman Catholics by accords with Prussia, Baden and Bavaria.

The Vatican agreed to keep its priests and religious associations out of politics, and the State gave its word to the continuance of Roman Catholic religious associations whether clerical or lay, provided they be confined to religious activities.

Several minor questions also were settled, among them that religious instruction be compulsory and Roman Catholic or Protestant according to the majority faith in each school district. Pupils of the minority belief, however, are to receive separate instruction.

Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen of Germany and Cardinal Pacelli signed the concordat on July 20. It was initialed on July 8.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Walsh is Disgusted

Blandly, inscrutable Postmaster-General Farley used many words to tell Boston's politicians nothing and then more nothing.

* * *

The major row, which he gave not a hint of settling, was not one of patronage, but of who is to be patron. Senior Senator David I. Walsh is official dispenser-in-chief for Massachusetts, but James Roosevelt is suspected of a certain filial prestige. Roosevelt completely cut the Senator on the stump at the dedication of the new federal building Saturday, ignoring him in the introduction of his speech.

* * *

The Senator retaliated under his breath with, "I am disgusted. He has no business there," and refused to attend the final banquet, preferring to sulk like Achilles in his tent.

* * *

The Fox 'Lays Low'

Whereupon, politicians bearded Patron Farley with questions as to the free-for-all contest now in progress for the mayoralty. His word would carry the weight of many jobs. No man to bite off more than he can chew, Farley decided that it would be impolitic for him to interfere.

* * *

Then he was approached for the failure of the Administration to satisfy the whims of Mayor Curley by rewarding him with a suitable federal job in return for his energetic espousal of the Roosevelt cause. The usual smile was followed by a remark that all the jobs had not been handed out as yet. "You're telling me," uttered someone present, to the accompaniment of sotto voce laugh in a minor key.

Jobs still in his pockets, the patron took his leave. As Uncle Remus told his 'chilluns,' "Brer Fox, he lay low."

* * *

Blinkers Wink

Snoopers around the Beacon Hill alleyways have reported an item of great significance to those who have been touched by the fight to save the Joy Street police station from its incipient abandonment.

They heard the welcome roar of coal pouring into the cellar of the station yesterday. Policemen with cold feet, they know, are recognized by Commissioner Hultman as no insurance of the public safety. So there is great hope, new born.

* * *

Meanwhile, Councilman John J. Fitzgerald is no man to leave a stone unturned to forward the cause of the voters near Joy Street. He has charged solemnly that gangsters are preparing to take over the Hill, lock, stock, and keg. With equal solemnity, the new police blinkers on silent street corners continue to blink. Some say, wink.

* * *

To Hunt Lost Deposits

With many lost deposits still not found, a special banking commission of the State starts a complete check-up of the banking structure of the Commonwealth. The first public hearing will take place Thursday at the State House at 11 a. m., announced the chairman, Senator Joseph R. Cotton.

* * *

Far ahead of most states in the matter of sound banking laws, Massachusetts does not propose to rest on her laurels. Though there remains much to be done—suggested by the 17 bills and six recommendations of Attorney-General Warner which were presented to the Legislature—Massachusetts will nevertheless learn at these hearings of the yeoman work of its permanent banking commission during the recent dark days.

Rule of Chief Curry Threatened at Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

York City's Cæsars, for they have won their place by virtue of their ability to deliver, election after election, the votes necessary to keep Tammany in high place. They are the levers of the machine, and Mr. Curry has a first-hand appreciation of their force, being one of them—the oldest of all in point of service.

Seniority Observed

This seniority and a correct appreciation of the machine had much to do with his elevation to the chieftainship, for traditional differences existed in the Wigwam when he won his point that chiefs were not made by appointment, but made themselves, working up to the leadership through the district ranks. He showed how it was done when Chief George W. Olvany was deposed, and with Chief Olvany went the much vaunted "New Tammany."

Mr. Curry was opposed for the leadership by the "Big Four"—Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Walker, Surrogate James A. Foley, and United States Senator Robert F. Wagner—with Edward F. Ahearn, also a district leader, appearing the stronger candidate. Then Mayor Walker, flushed with the record plurality of his reëlection vote, went over to the Curry side and gained Mr. Curry the place he had wanted since 1924, when, with the passing of Chief Murphy, the Smith faction succeeded in putting Judge Olvany in as leader to nurture the "New Tammany" to win a national election.

Mr. Curry at once made it clear that there was no question of an "old" and a "new" Tammany; that there was "only one Tammany—the Tammany that always was." The fact that he got the leadership by a small margin, however, made for twofold trouble for him. First, the Ahearn faction was not so decisively beaten that it was crushed, and it has remained an important threat to Curry permanency; second—and vastly more important—in taking over the leadership under the Walker tutelage, Mr. Curry was, perforce, compelled not only to subscribe to Walker policies, but to further a municipal program which has carried New York further on the road to dissipation of taxpayers' money than any city in the world has gone.

City Debt in Billions

The Walker mayoralty derived its power from unlimited spending, and there is nothing in the record to show that Mr. Curry was for modifying it. Today the municipal debt stands at $2,500,000,000, with a yearly interest burden of $100,000,000.

This might have gone on indefinitely had two other factors not entered into the situation. The Golden Era came suddenly to an end, putting the Walker-Curry machine on the toboggan at the top of the hill. Meanwhile there was the magistrates' courts inquiry, which was followed by the investigations into the barter of judicial office and the official conduct of the Tammany district attorney of New York County. Then came the joint legislative investigation of the Walker mayoralty, and it was the chief counsel of this inquiry—Judge Samuel Seabury—who gave the toboggan the push that started its downward flight.

Mayor Walker lost his seat, leaving Mr. Curry to keep the sled in the road. It was a wild ride. Somewhere along the slope all the Tammany "War Board" save three—Samuel Untermyer, Max Steuer, and Philip J. Dunn—dropped off, whereupon Mr. Untermyer took the dual rôle of adviser to and foremost denunciator of "the extravagance and incompetence of the management of the city."

So powerful was his voice, so ready was he with proposed remedies, that he was made extralegal fiscal adviser, without pay, to the Mayor, and now has called for a moratorium on all criticism as "election-time quibbling."

Many Braves Lost

Mr. Steuer is Mr. Curry's personal attorney, and Mr. Dunn is one of the Chief's right-hand men.

The others on the select list of city Democrats who flanked the council table the first year of Mr. Curry's rule—George Gordon Battle, Terence J. McManus, Edward S. Dore, Morgan J. O'Brien, Daniel F. Cohalan, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Prof. Leslie J. Tompkins and Senator Wagner—are no longer on summons.

There is, too, the complete silence of Alfred E. Smith throughout the crisis in city financial affairs. Mr. Smith has no personal feeling against Mayor O'Brien, such as he came to have for Mayor Walker, but likewise is known to be in no strong accord with the Curry leadership.

Another important point requisite to an understanding of the insecurity of the Curry tenure is in the attitude of the banking group. The Tammany view is that these interests are parceling out funds parsimoniously to the city and withholding amply secured loans with the primary object of forcing abandonment of the 5-cent fare on the city rapid transit lines.

Newspapers giving publicity to the city's fiscal affairs are changed in Tammany quarters with political-mindedness to suit the propaganda requirements of bankers who own large blocks of transit securities and of tax-paying groups who seek relief from new levies. Meanwhile, in the face of Mr. Untermyer's own statement that it will require a decade of prosperity and able management to restore the city's shattered credit, Tammany has not abolished a single patronage job.

Loses Hold on Patronage

One further angle to the situation has equally strong import for Mr. Curry—federal patronage. He alone of the "Big Three" of New York City's Democratic bosses is not getting anywhere in his efforts to make peace with the Washington Administration. Choice Federal plums here remain to be plucked—such as the posts for United States Marshal, United States District Attorney, and Collectors of Internal Revenue for the First and Second Districts.

There is no sign in the heavens or beneath that these fruits are going to "the boys" of Seventeenth Street, because "the boys" under the Curry dictum do not qualify for that intriguing list of 'For-Roosevelt-Before-Chicago Democrats. At least, it has been strongly indicated in Washington that no political plums are to be shaken off the tree in New York City until after the November elections.

Thus, while with the "resignation" of Mayor Walker Mr. Curry got rid of a Mayor who was the organization's virtual boss for one whose future depends on the organization, he has been guilty of that cardinal sin of omission which is stemming the golden tide of political prerogative.

Postmaster-General James A. Farley, who is also chairman of the National and New York Democratic committees, has shown no more signs of lending his prominence to the Tammany campaign than the two other Cabinet members from New York City—Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Of course, unlike these two, Mr. Farley is a member of Tammany Hall—and the organization is still hoping the prestige of the New Deal will be added to its campaign thunder.

City Clean-Up Forecast

Meanwhile, Prof. Adolph A. Berle, a member of the President's "brain trust," is actively indorsing the Fusion mayoralty aspirations of Major LaGuardia.

All these things make for a growing belief that if it was possible to pull down the Walker power that set up the Curry structure in Tammany Hall—something that was beyond imagination four years ago—the Curry rulership, too, can be overthrown.

Judge Seabury, who was directly responsible for the Walker overthrow, has put his full support back of the Fusion movement, and the aid he will give Major LaGuardia, one of the most forceful campaigners in New York, is seen by political observers to indicate not only a City Hall clean-up in November, but an end of the Curry régime in the Wigwam.

Already this thought, based on the Seabury-La Guardia past performances and the strength of the Fusion ticket, has spread throughout the five boroughs, and there is a crowding to get on the band wagon.

Wide-Open Saloon Hopes Jolted By Liquor Law Board

Massachusetts Group Returns From Canada Set Against Idea

Proposals for wide-open saloons in Massachusetts moved one step nearer oblivion last night, as the state liquor law commission returned from Canada set to a man against the return of the street corner "pub."

Particular significance is attached to this unanimous opinion expressed by the commission members. It establishes definitely that all the vigorous pleading of saloon advocates at recent hearings before the commission has not made the least dent upon its members.

At the same time that loose liquor laws were ruled out, the commissioners nevertheless decided with equal strength against legislation like that in Ontario which is too strict. In Ontario, one of them pointed out, the fact that not even a drink of beer can be procured outside of home or a regular restaurant has brought about a bootlegging problem in some respects as serious as that in the United States.

High Tax Possibilities

Similarly, evidence convinced the commissioners that a grasping government might play right into the hands of bootleggers by imposing taxes so high that legal liquor cannot possibly compete with its illegal counterpart.

They believe this conclusion, arrived at in Quebec, to be of particular significance for Massachusetts. Here, they say, illicit liquor is so firmly established that legal liquor will have a man-sized job in displacing it, even without the handicap of high taxation. Bootleggers, they say, have developed a sales organization with all the efficiency of modern business.

Not only that, but graft and political protection have become so firmly established as the bootleggers' armor throughout the United States that illegal liquor would come almost nearer to being legally protected than lawful liquor—if state taxes were put too high.

The delicate question of government ownership and operation of liquor sales was not discussed by any of the commissioners on their return. This highly debated point is expected to become something of a political football when the Legislature starts considering its new liquor laws. Until the commission has fully explored the subject, and arrived at a definite decision, it proposes to maintain a discreet silence.

Welfare Problem Acute

Senator Harry B. Putnam, the chairman, said that there was in his opinion much less hypocrisy in Canada about drinking than in the United States. However, he pointed out that as far as investigation reveals, the welfare problem in Canada is no less acute than across the border.

He went on to say that the commuting of persons from Ontario across the border into Quebec to get a glass of beer suggests the possibility that residents of Fall River and New Bedford might go over into Rhode Island, if Massachusetts were to make her laws too strict.

All members of the commission were careful to state explicitly that their investigations were not yet complete, and that they have not as a group come to any definite decisions so far. Beginning Wednesday, they will make a tour of the State, and will hold hearings in various centers of population so as to get a cross section of the evidence and opinion of the people of Massachusetts.

Their final report to the Legislature will present the recommendations of the commission as to specific laws to be passed by the State in the event of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. This report will by no means close the matter, however. The major fight between advocates of saloons and those who want state dispensaries will come in the Legislature itself, probably after the first of next year.

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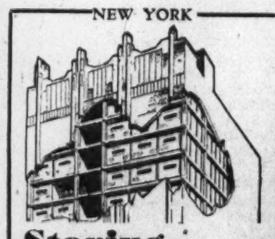
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Antwerp Opens One of World's Famous Tunnels

Scheldt Submarine Motor Road Close Copy of Hudson Underpass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP, Belgium, Sept. 11—One of the world's outstanding submarine tunneling projects was concluded here yesterday with the official pening of the 1⅛mile-long Scheldt Tunnel, which links the heart of Antwerp's business center with a growing new residential suburb on the opposite bank of the river.

The main tuhnel is for automobile traffic, but a second smaller subway somewhat farther to the south has been constructed for pedestrians and cyclists. The vehicular tunnel is a fairly close copy of the Holland Tunnel, New York, and of the Detroit-Canada Tunnel. The same American engineers who designed and supervised the building of these two tunnels approved the Scheldt project before it whs started three years ago.

Opening of the Scheldt Tunnel fills a long-felt want here. The question of communications between the two banks of the river has been a live issue for more than a quarter of a century. Antwerp, owning vast tracts on the left bank of the river, now intends to build workmen's modern dwellings and a beach for the use of children of the working class.

Three years ago the need for better communication became increasingly evident as the ferry service showed itself inadequate. The construction of the two tunnels was undertaken by a group comprising the town of Antwerp and those districts on the left bank which would be developed in consequence of the better facilities provided by new tunnels. This group raised the necessary capital to carry out the work, which has been executed by Belgian contractors, technical experts and workmen. All the materials used were of Belgian manufacture.

The work has cost a little over 300,000,000 francs (about $10,000,000). Its completion was not expected before next spring, but the contractors have finished a year ahead of the time and received a bonus of 8,000,000 francs. This sum the promoters of the scheme hope to recover by working the two tunnels 12 months before the scheduled time of opening. Use of the tunnel entails the payment of a small toll.

The length of the tunnel for vehicular traffic is about 2300 yards. The gradient is 3½ per cent except under the river, where for a length of about 160 yards the shaft of the tunnel is practically horizontal. The main tunnel is entirely constructed of reinforced concrete. The interior diameter is about 28 feet and the exterior more than 30 feet. The carriage way is nearly 22 feet broad. On one side of the roadway there is a narrow pavement. It is estimated that a total of 2000 vehicles per hour can pass through the tunnel from both directions. Ventilation of the tunnel is secured by a central ventilation shaft.

The pedestrians' tunnel has been constructed at the river's narrowest point in front of Antwerp. It is about 600 yards long and is reached by an elevator which holds 90 people. Two moving staircases allow of the passage of 16,000 persons per hour. These staircases are open to cyclists. The tunnel is circular and lined with cast iron.

Ship Model Constructed From Old Packing Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

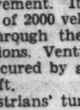
TORONTO—A 16-foot working model of the S. S. Toronto has been constructed out of packing cases, cheese boxes, a length of stovepipe, empty jars, wire, nails and screws by Mr. J. E. Ferguson of Long Branch, A picture post card was Mr. Ferguson's only guide in the building of the model, which took three months to complete.

Superstructure, consisting of decks, cabins, wheel house and paddle wheels is made solely of lumber taken from discarded boxes. It is in four distinct sections which are fitted over a 16-foot canoe used as the hull. The glass jars represent the running lights. These are mounted in wooden frames and fitted with miniature sockets and bulbs. The power comes from two dry cell batteries.

The operator sits in the canoe hidden by the superstructure and turns hand cranks attached to the paddle wheels. A rudder hung at the stern and operated by ropes running inside the hull to the operator's seat steers the craft.

RICHMOND, VA.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM



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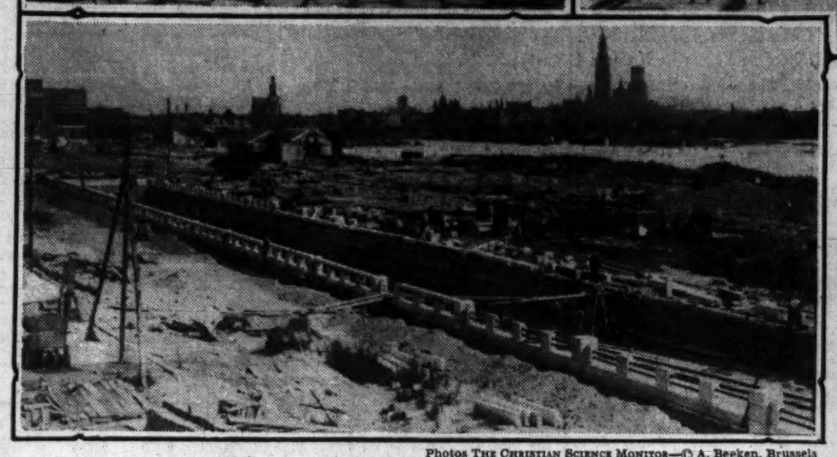

Photos The Christian Science Monitor—© A. Beeken, Brussels

Underneath River Bed

Upper Left—Long Straight Reach of Pedestrians' Tunnel. Upper Right—Wider Bore for Vehicular Traffic. Lower—Mouth of Vehicular Tunnel at St. Anne on the Left Bank.

Hope for Slums Clearance In the U. S. Never So Bright

(Continued from Page 1)

dous scale must take a first place."

Here is a covenant—a rainbow of hope arching across the sky as the sun of an enlightened New Deal shines through the bad weather of the depression.

But there is tremendous work to be done. Whereas Europe has spent $10,000,000,000 to build 4,500,000 housing units, America has not, according to housing experts, executed a single first-class rehousing project for the low-wage group on a commercial basis.

This does not mean that Americans may thump their chests and say, "We have no slums."

Indeed, Mr. Lawrence Veillers, editor of Housing, labels American slums the worst in the world.

If this be so, it is a sorry bit of handiwork. Americans were handed a blank check in terms of a spacious continent, lavishly equipped with timber, open spaces and vast expanses of sky, and they wrote in some of the bad manners of the Old World. They played the sedulous ape to the slums of London, the congested quarters of Paris and the alleys of Rome.

If Mr. Veillers be right, Americans have exceeded their models. Using certain norms, employed by building experts, he declares, the shacks of County Kerry, the hovels of Canton and of Bombay must bow to the three-decker districts of New York City.

Rarely is it given to a race of people to start anew—"to smash the sorry scheme of things to bits and build it nearer to the heart's desire." But the early settlers had exactly such a second chance when they took over the North American Continent, and, while they built a Titan among nations, the Bowery of New York City, The Hill of Pittsburgh, the Barbary Coast of San Francisco and the Basin of Cincinnati crept in to mar the virginal canvas.

Not Cured by Regrets

But regrets will not wipe out the slum. It claims section after section of American cities as one class prospers and turns its quarters over to less favored persons. As some reptiles slough off their old skins, so some cities throw off their old dwellings—but nature does not so quickly convert them into harmless dust. They remain to take social toll of human lives and financial toll of municipal budgets.

Every day these slums exact a subsidy from the American citizen in crime, disease, delinquence and fire costs and in lost taxes, which more prosperous areas must pay. Every dark, ill-ventilated room, every black gaping doorway, every devious unsanitary alleyway grinds out trouble for society by day and by night.

Ninety per cent of delinquent youth shuffles out of these modern labyrinths, which society has built around its stockyards, railroad yards and under its clanging elevated. As society pays its $14,000,000,000 annual crime bill, it hears penologists declare that most of the twisted lives that finally come to their hands can be traced back to the tenement squalor.

Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, connected with the housing division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works recently estimated America's slum bill at from $4,250,000,000 to $14,250,000,000 a year. Suppose, she asked, America should build 9,000,000 new dwellings, thus wiping out this expensive ugliness. The cost of $36,000,000,000 entailed would be saved in from three to eleven years. The cost would be retired if the public financed the whole project and this procedure is neither logical nor recommended.

Where Responsibility Lies

With telling monotony, committees at the 1931 President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership tied the responsibility for slum r onstruction to the latchstring of the well-housed public. Always the recipe for better housing was to "make the public understand," make it realize that, merely because its own front door is closed, the whole world is not warm.

Social workers invariably declared the public was beguiled into thinking its building inspectors who may condemn structurally unsafe buildings, and health inspectors, who may enforce certain standards of sanitation, keep slums from being slums.

There is a certain macabre house not far from Boston's aristocratic Beacon Hill. Its clapboards are peeled, every window but two is broken, rags are stuffed in some of the panes, two gaping windows belch musty tenement odors. The building inspector, it was learned, calls it structurally safe. He is technically correct. He does not measure the social consequences of that place—he does not take a census of the men, women and children whose eyes are empty of "the music and dream" because they have looked too long on ugliness.

Despite building and health codes there are hundreds of miles of sordid streets in America, thousands of back-to-back dilapidated and vermin-infested houses; thousands of cellar rooms. In addition to these general conditions each city has its characteristic problem—in New York it is the type of structure; in Boston and Pittsburgh, overcrowding; Washington has hidden Negro-inhabited alleys; Detroit flimsy frame houses; in Buffalo it is the cottages aborted into sprawling tenements and in New Orleans it at least used to be the pulpy ground floors, soggy from marshland beneath.

Let Him Experience These

And that man who calls himself a realist and who thinks the slum-dweller well off in his slum, let him live where things crawl, where his hands can reach across the air shaft and claw the ugly bricks, where he squints at his sky through lines of washing—where men are being fashioned backward to the barbarian.

Society has in general accepted whatever the slums incubated, and paid for it in upkeep of institutions and prisons.

But enter the New Deal with the greatest opportunity ever given America to chuck the incubator out the window.

The public works title of the NRA has superseded the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as the vehicle for financing large-scale housing projects. There are no legal straitjackets under the Recovery Act. States are not required as under the R. F. C. to set up supervisory housing boards. Any limited dividend corporation may petition Washington directly and if its petition is approved. the corporation may procure money at what it costs the Government.

The $3,300,000,000 partially available for rehousing has served to crystallize and define certain fundamentals of the American housing problem.

First, it has been widely accepted that America will not, as has England, grant an outright government subsidy for housing.

Second, there is a large group of persons so far down in the income scale that no sensible rehousing project can be planned for them now.

Third, the $1800-a-year class have been elected as the type for whom these projects should be designed.

Fourth, the asking price of land plus developments in the slum areas is too high to permit of demolition of existing dwellings and the rehousing there of the same low-wage groups at profitable rents.

Fifth, because of the immediately foregoing fact, slum clearance and rehousing must probably comprise distinct and separate projects.

Mr. John Ihlder, executive-director of the Pittsburgh and Boston Housing Association has declared reconstruction of the slums to be economically and socially most desirable.

If owners of slum property continue to press for their inflated demands from which all social value has been drained, he says let the nation plan rehousing projects on the unoccupied land at the outskirts of the cities. When the values of land in congested areas have fallen because demand has failed, let the cities demolish these areas and put them to their best use, whether it means parks, industries or residences.

Coincident with the New Deal a social development is emerging, according to Mr. Ihlder. This has caused social and economic arguments to converge in a telling point against the slums.

During the preceding decades, industry became centralized rapidly in congested urban areas, hoards of immigrants entered yearly and had to be housed, laborers had to be located near their work.

Scene is Changing

All this built up a landlord's market and encouraged speculative housing. But today the scene is changing—there are thousands of vacant rents as a result of the doubling-up of the unemployed; transportation has permitted workers to settle outside congested areas; industry is tending to become decentralized; immigration has practically ceased.

The net result is a sudden letting up on land pressure. Areas are being slowly vacated as the population shifts, 25,000 having left Boston's North end in the last decade. It is a tenants' market. Cities are confronted with the prospect of blighted areas, which depress neighboring property, which are empty of tax revenue, and must remain a growing liability so long as communities harbor them.

The resultant financial strain placed upon cities and property owners by the shrinking demand for both industrial and residential property in congested areas may pave the way for slum clearance.

It is likely either to prove the best inducement for the landlords to submit to a lower valuation or for the city to tax the slum areas out of existence.

Courts Stand in Way

If America could, as England did, apply the right of eminent domain to slums on the ground of their being insanitary, the problem would be simplified. But since the American courts, chary of property rights, refuse to define housing as a public use, America must in general twiddle its thumbs until economic pinch brings the owners to terms.

And that pinch is manifest in the new social adjustment taking place. This shift in population may come to the rescue of the New Deal and make possible the acquisition of slum property at prices that will make demolition or rehousing fit the pocketbook of private enterprise.

At all events, society should not take the landlords' irons out of the fire by paying their inflated prices—said a spokesman of a city planning board. Many landlords, he said, took everything out of their property and put nothing back in. Let them realize society will not pay twice for its frightful slums.

The limited dividend corporations—restricted to 6 per cent profit—constitute the gyroscope in the New Deal's housing program. It steadies the public against the dizzy peaks and troughs of the speculative building era. It seeks to steady society against the avaricious waves of greed that have given the world a harvest of ugly, insanitary, soul-crushing dwellings. And now the work must be done again in order that the children of man may regain their heritage of light and flowers and gracious living.

American Jews Raise $500,000 to Promote Wide German Boycott

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Jewish leaders throughout the United States are today pledged to raise $500,000 to completely organize and promote to nation-wide proportions their boycott of the products and services of Germany.

It will apply to everything that comes out of the Reich, from agriculture, raw and manufactured products, shipping and services of every kind to American agencies representing German industry. Business men voiced the belief that it was the first time in the history of this country that a similar movement had been undertaken. Certainly, it was declared, never save in national emergencies, had there been so wide and far-reaching a ban on a nation as that which American Jewry has placed on everything relating to the Adolph Hitler régime.

Plans for the boycott were made at a secret meeting of Jewish leaders under the auspices of the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights at the Astor Hotel yesterday. Following this meeting, which lasted all day, there was a dinner in honor of Mr. Samuel Untermyer, internationally known American Jew of German antecedents, last night. At this dinner Gentile and Jewish leaders joined in praising Mr. Untermyer for his work in behalf of the Jews of Germany. Among these were Mr. Bainbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State; Mr. James W. Gerard, one-time Ambassador to Germany; Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Brig.-Gen. John V. Clinnin of Chicago. Mr. George Gordon Battle presided.

Mr. Gerard held that Mr. Untermyer was right when he defended the boycott as "the only way to force the National Socialists to abandon the bitter persecution of that race which has given so many great names not only to Germany, but to the world."

Mr. Colby said of Mr. Untermyer: "He has not only given heart to the Jews of the world, bowed under this newest affliction, but he has aroused and led the resentment of the non-Jewish world on this incredible revival of medieval barbarism."

Mr. Untermyer said economists and practical businessmen would seek alternative sources of supply for merchandise usually imported from Germany. Every effort would be made wherever possible to substitute American products for German products, he added.

Motion Pictures

Part Time Lady

Very little that happens in "Lady for a Day," which opened at RKO Keith's Saturday, could possibly happen in real life, and that is why it is good screen entertainment—a brief vacation from actuality. It takes a disreputable-looking old street vendor in New York, one Apple Annie, places her in the hands of manicurist, hairdresser, and coutourière, and turns out a lady, not only in appearance, but in manner. It is Miss May Robson who can thus carry out the delusion because she knows how to act and can speak English. There is some hint that Apple Annie was once at least half a lady.

The reason for the transformation is the return of Apple Annie's daughter from Europe, with a count-fiancé and his father in tow, to inspect her family background. An assortment of gangster associates befriend Annie in her hour of need and successfully perpetrate the great hoax after overcoming several obstacles, among them the police department.

Lovely it is to see, in place of the thugs and gangsters who had painfully trained to put on a society act at Annie's big reception, the guest list of grand folk, governors and suchlike, walk out in a body from the mayor's soirée, to honor the old apple woman.

Mr. Warren William is the gangster chief, Mr. Ned Sparks skilfully amusing as his first subordinate; Mr. Guy Kibbee is the judge who becomes Annie's temporary husband; Miss Jean Parker is the daughter, too young for a mother of such venerable appearance.

The director, Mr. Frank Capra, was able to indulge some of his pet theories and certainly contrived some stunning shots in his flowing crowd scenes and particularly the brilliant nocturne of motor headlights marching round a square into boulevard procession.

Roof Tree Lodgings

"Rafter Romance," at Keith Boston, is another guileless fairy tale of two young people who occupy the same garret studio in shifts (by an unpaid landlord's arrangement), become acquainted outside, unaware that they are "roommates," and after a series of jolly episodes within and without, come to the expected end.

The young people are passably played by Miss Ginger Rogers and Mr. Norman Foster. Mr. Robert Benchley is an icebox salesman who isn't as funny as he intends to be. Miss Laura Hope Crews has a thankless part that is unnecessary to the story. The star of the production is Mr. Sidney Green as a shrewd, warm-hearted, mildly deceitful and intensely human Jewish landlord.

The picture is a good illustration of camera action. Here is one instance where movement seems to count, perhaps because the story doesn't—at least not much.

The vaudeville includes Mr. Bill Robinson and Miss Ada Brown in a Negro stage show, "Goin' to Town."

M. L.

Record Mail for Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt receives an average of 8000 letters a day—a record for a Chief Executive of the United States. President Hoover's average mail was reported to be 600 letters daily.

Physical Existence Relative, Philosopher Tells Association

Beyond Lies Realm of Eternal Values Where Evil Has No Place, Albion Professor Explains in Talk at Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—"Physical existence is all relative, while beyond it lies the eternal, perfect, harmonious expression of life, wherein goodness and beauty are inseparable," Prof. John S. Marshall told the American Philosophical Association here Saturday. "Evil is not to be found there, because it lacks absolute permanent reality, since it tends to its own destruction," he said.

Dr. Marshall is professor of philosophy at Albion College, Albion, Mich. He spoke on the subject of "The Relativity of the Physical World in Relation to the Absolute Character of Values." His paper occasioned much discussion.

His philosophy has numerous antecedents, dating back many centuries, and is akin to that of the noted Russian philosopher, Professor Lossky, who also attended the meeting of the association at the University of Chicago. Professor Lossky went from here to Albion to spend a week with his colleague.

"Most philosophers do not realize how the new theory of relativity has really changed the outlook for most systems of modern thought," said Professor Marshall in his address to the philosophical association. "It means that existence in so far as it is physical is relative and not absolute. Evidence is accumulating very rapidly to confirm the theory of relativity.

Absolute Values Contrasted

"It is hard for us to realize that this theory means that every physical existent is relative. If we take space, time, motion, velocity and mass as the formal constituents of physical existence, then in dealing with any object we must assert from what standpoint the existent reveals such-and-such characteristics.

"I suggest that the relativity of physical existence stands in sharp contrast to absolute value. If we accept this thesis, it cuts the ground from under all conceptions, based on the assumption that if there are absolute values they must be found in physical being or human life as we know them, conditioned as they are by the very relativity of all physical nature."

The tragedy of the times, observed Professor Marshall parenthetically, is the development of a new kind of absolutism. As it holds the human mind to be merely a mirror of the material world, then it must hold that the material world is absolute. In the case of Bolshevism, he commented, this is particularly pathetic.

"We now see that our lives, lives conditioned by those forms of space and time exhibited in this world, are relative," he continued. "We do not find, and we cannot find, our value-absolute within the earthly sphere. It seems to me that we must seek our absolute beyond this world. It must be concrete existence, something much more than a mere quality or an abstract form.

In Many Directions

"Our theory means that each individual gains absolute value by complete love of God and the complete love of man. The love for God is the way of participating in the divine life. If we completely love God we are no longer merely ourselves; we become united with the absolute life of God himself.

"But our love for God is always a love that presses out in many directions and carries with it an organization with all other life. However, I do not mean to suggest that our life becomes absorbed in the life of God.

"How does this all relate to our conception of physical relativity? Human life is relative because of the relative nature of all life in space and time.

"Hence, if we are to conceive of ourselves ever participating in the ideal concrete order, we must either hold that it is outside of space and time, or else hold that there is a higher type of space and time than that known to the order in which we now live.

Conceptions of Beauty

"Does such a theory take into account the problem of beauty? Yes, but since it insists that physical life is relative and that our present physical life does not have absolute value it holds that no physical object is absolutely beautiful. Hence until a higher life of the body is reached the physical can only symbolize but cannot embody absolute beauty.

"The beauty of the mountains, the beauty of a flower, the beauty of a picture is not perfect beauty. Each of these relatively beautiful objects points to the transfiguration that has been wrought in some bit of physical existence.

"Thus by being a relative value, participating to some degree in the absolute life of beauty, it can symbolize the complete beauty that lies beyond it.

"According to our theory the relativity of the physical world can only be escaped by transfiguring it and thus sharing in the absolute existence which is the absolute value."

Paraguay Yields Point In Gran Chaco Dispute

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 9 (By U. P.)—Paraguay will agree to arbitration of the question of immediate cessation of hostilities against Bolivia in the Gran Chaco, and will accept the moral guarantees offered by the ABCP powers, it was indicated today.

The frontier commission, charged with the task of formulating Paraguay's reply to the neighboring powers, met late yesterday and it was expected the reply would be forwarded immediately.

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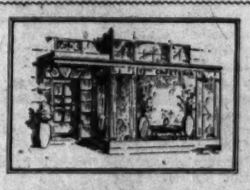

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Trail Marked Through Central Maine's Forests

Survey Nearly Completes 2054-Mile Mountain Route to Georgia

Inner secrets of Maine's deepest wilderness are open to hikers. A 120-mile trail, threading through central Maine from Mt. Katahdin to Blanchard, is ready for forest explorers. Blanchard is about 15 miles south of Moosehead Lake.

In other words, the Appalachian Trail is 120 miles nearer its 2054-mile completed distance between Maine and Georgia—the result of a trail-making expedition just ended. Mr. Myron H. Avery, chairman of the board of managers of the Appalachian Trail Conference, headed the crew.

This marks victory over the greatest obstacle to Appalachian Trail completion and brings the total mileage to 1920. Since 1921, when the trail project was launched, the Maine section has been a major obstacle. Even now a 130-mile gap remains in the Pine Tree State, yet victory seems certain.

The Maine barrier took the form of an inaccessible, utter wilderness and the absence of hiking clubs and outdoor organizations, such as were sponsoring the trail in other states. So difficult was the problem that proposals were made for abandoning the Maine link and reverting to the originally proposed northern terminus—Mt. Washington.

But an extensive survey made by Mr. Avery and Mr. Walter D. Greene in 1932 culminated in a proposed route of high scenic order. It is practically that followed by Mr. Greene in his solo trip years before he was enlisted to help complete the "A. T."

Twelve gallons of white paint, two gallons of blue and 1100 4-inch Appalachian Trail markers were used to identify the path and side trails. Accurate measurements were made by a bicycle wheel with a cyclometer attached.

The trail's most outstanding feature is sportsmen's camps, located about 16 miles apart—a normal day's tramp. Thus camping equipment is unnecessary from Mt. Katahdin to Kennebec River.

Mr. Avery describes the trail as having a variety of lakes, forests and mountains, and apart from its scenic attractions the region is rich in historical interest. Plans, he added, are under foot to push the trail 55 miles farther to Mt. Bigelow before the end of September.

When the gap betwen Blanchard and the New Hampshire-Maine border is closed, the Appalachian Trail will be completed. Success is expected early in 1934.

The trail party, besides Mr. Avery and Mr. Greene, included Dr. J. F. Schairer of Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; Mr. A. H. Jackman and Dr. S. S. Philbrick, summer resident of Monson.

Adventurers on the trail may find suitable guide material in the recently published New England Appalachian Trail Guidebook, obtainable through the New England Trail Conference, 212 South Street, Pittsfield, Mass. Supplementary material will be supplied by the Appalachian Trail Conference, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Radio Wins Mexicans To Shakespearean Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

SHAKESPEARE'S "King Lear," familiar to English language theater audiences for centuries, is making a big hit—as a radio play in Mexico. The Ministry of Education's broadcasting station produced the play several weeks ago for the first time. Since then, repeated demands from all parts of the country have made it necessary to repeat the play twice. It is produced in Spanish, with special musical accompaniment by a Mexican orchestra.

Presentation of drama and dramatic history is part of the Ministry of Education's cultural program for the radio. Among other presentations during current weeks are a group of "social" plays and a series of broadcasts tracing the history of comedy.

Trade Recovery Called Dependent On Ability to Buy

Redistribution of Wealth and Machine Control Backed by Scott

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 11—Permanent economic recovery in the United States will come when there is a larger distribution of physical wealth and a greater per capita consumption of goods and services.

So believes Mr. Howard Scott, founder of Technocracy and director of the Energy Survey of North America, who addressed the closing session of the twentieth annual National Business Conference yesterday in Richard Knight Auditorium, here.

Mr. Scott said that his philosophy involves a different framework and a different form of control, one purely American in origin and concept and one that will be a natural outcome of the progression in American technological development.

Deplores Scarcity Theory

The return to "the philosophy of scarcity" is contrary to any program of lasting recovery, he declared. This scarcity idea, through its limitation of the production of physical wealth, results in less of everything and thereby makes values for the few but not a higher standard of living for the majority.

"Our technicians and trained workers," Mr. Scott continued, "have built up a tremendous array of physical wealth, but our so-called industrialists have been so intent on making monetary wealth that our society has failed in the first task of any social organization—that of providing a livelihood for its members. The majority of Americans may still be surviving without too much discomfort, but when the number requiring relief reaches into the millions, we certainly cannot consider our social obligation honorably discharged."

Technocracy, its founder declared, advocating control and mechanization of industry to the utmost limits, would guarantee economic security to all with a minimum of working hours. He said that technocracy is convinced that the day of basing our social operation on a method of valuation has passed.

Great Surplus in Goods

"Technological mass production," Mr. Scott explained, "through the greatest array of physical apparatus and trained personnel in history, has given us such a plethora of goods and services that we must have a consuming power equivalent to the continuous full load operation of the productive equipment. The ever increasing efficiency of energy conversion and process acceleration, tending always to further elimination of man-hours, leads inevitably to greater leisure.

"Mass production must be accompanied by mass purchasing power to guarantee mass consumption. The logical 'end-product' is a maximum mass leisure. Technocracy states unequivocally that this progression is the future social trend of continental America."

In an interview, the original technocrat declared that technocracy was not especially related to the NRA other than the intellectual contacts it had made. He said that technocracy goes beyond what the Blue Eagle was trying to do.

A Step Beyond NRA

While the NRA is a federal attempt to stabilize the economic system, technocracy is something which proposes to consolidate the North American continent into one integrated, synchronized technical unit having a balanced load control with production on a line with consumption.

Mr. Scott said that such a unit could be practiced independently of the rest of the world in a matter of mineral resources, energy sources and technical equipment.

If the physical equipment of this era were operated on a continuous and full load basis, the United States would produce goods and services which would be impossible to distribute under the present price system. In order to do this, the entire price system would have to be abolished.

Although Mr. Scott did not particularly criticize the NRA, he did state, however, that it was really an attempt by the Government to shift the load of public relief from municipalities, states and the Federal Government to what is in essence a "general sales tax on all production and social service." He said the policy of America is one of satisfying its legalistic procedures based upon certain economic dominant philosophies, among which is the "philosophy of scarcity."

It was Mr. Scott's contention, however, that the era of scarcity has ended in the United States with the corporate enterprise going out with it. The United States Government is in business and will stay in business as long as the Government lasts, he declared.

Mercantile Exchange Signs

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—New York Mercantile Exchange signed up under NRA. The code will be submitted to other similar exchanges handling butter and eggs so that there will be 100 per cent cooperation.

Bringing In the Day's Harvest

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Unemployed Garden Farm in Nassau County, N. Y.

William Oates and His Family Returning Home From Their 50 Feet by 100 Feet Plot on Which They Raise Foodstuffs for Their Own Use With Seed Furnished by State

Boston Cinderella in 'Lady for a Day' Prefers Steady Job to Breakfast in Bed

"A Job for Cinderella" is infinitely more alluring than pink teas, de luxe hotel suites or breakfast in bed, according to Mrs. Mary MacDonald, who, as the oldest inmate of the Chardon Street Home for Women, was selected to fill the title rôle of "Lady for a Day," as guest of the management and producers of the motion picture now being shown at a local theater.

Alone in the world, Mrs. MacDonald has earned her living for the past 20 years, at kitchen and laundry work in hotels and private houses. Five months ago the hotel which employed her was closed, and with nothing but her week's salary she walked the streets of Boston looking for a job. Everywhere she received the same answer—"Nothing to offer you, absolutely nothing." She could not beg, and it was not until her last penny had been spent that this white-haired woman, without any shelter whatever, trudged to the doors of the Chardon Street Home, where, since her admittance last Wednesday, she has, in return for her board, swept floors and peeled potatoes.

When interviewed this morning she sat wistfully by the window of a Ritz-Carlton apartment, relieved that a third of her 24 hours of luxury was over, and waiting, a trifle bewildered, for the police-escorted limousine which was to assist her in executing a strenuous program, even for a habitual "lady," all in one day—a wave and a manicure, the purchase of a new wardrobe, a movie, a call on the Mayor, luncheon, tea, dinner, and a number of presentations. "It is nice to have money," she sighed, "it's hard to do all this for some one who isn't used to it, but . . . " her face broke into a smile. When the party was over she should have a job. The movie people had promised. And that, she stated, was what she wanted most in all the world.

There are thousands of homeless women in the United States to whose Cinderella no motion picture producer will play Prince Charming. Winter will soon be here. Last March, in 800 American cities, says the Ladies' Home Journal, 12,681 homeless women and girls sought shelter of social agencies. Nearly 2000 were discovered among the 33,697 persons sleeping in hobo camps along the railroad tracks. The majority of them were honestly looking for work when they began. Some of them were college graduates. Their families no longer able to support them, they had wandered out in search of employment.

Women of this type are usually far too proud to ask for charity except as a last resort. The smaller towns have no social agencies to which they can apply. They cannot, like the men or boys, find a temporary home in a reforestation camp. Though many are finding the answer through the application of the NRA, experts on sociological subjects regard the situation as seriously demanding attention, and offer the opinion that the need is for vastly more than a fairy godmother and being a "lady for a day."

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market reports.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Richard Himber's Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 NBC, Grantland Rice; double quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Kirilloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Local dance music.
8:45 Laprel Brothers, quartet.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Beraldo Ensemble.
10:00 NBC, Legoin of Valor banquet program: Lowell Thomas, toastmaster; speakers.
10:45 News; sport review; reports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, "Southern Symphonies."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "O Joy San," sketch with Valerie Bergere.
5:15 NBC, Georgia Brown, songs.
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, pianists.
5:45 NBC, Musicale.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute: Historical program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Concert orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Parade of Melody."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "America's Grub Street Speaks."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Brusiloff Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 Milton Post Legion Band.
9:00 Talk, Hugh D. Butler, local NRA head.
9:15 CBS, Shilkret Orchestra; Natalie Moorhead.
9:30 CBS, "Theater of Today," sketch.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 Hughie Conner's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Charles F. Lindsley, reader; organ.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
8:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Mildred Bailey; orchestra.
6:45 Organ recital; speaker.
7:00 Announcements; news; music.
7:30 Financial Outlook.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "Timely Topics," talk series.
8:00 Recordings of Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," by Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
8:45 CBS, Pray and Breglietti, pianists.
9:00 CBS, Kate Smith; orchestra.
9:15 Hughie Conner's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; soloists, chorus.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 "The Gossipers."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 New Yorker's Orchestra.
8:00 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:15 Cambridge Legion Band.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBZO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorised literature.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
12:15 p. m.—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Promenade Concert, from Queen's Hall, London, Sir Henry Wood, conductor.
3:45-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with showers Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds shifting to northeast Tuesday.

Maine: Fair tonight; Tuesday cloudy, possible showers in southwest portion; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by showers Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest or west winds tonight, becoming easterly Tuesday except near Eastport, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; probably showers Tuesday except near Eastport.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except showers about middle of week; warmer Tuesday, cooler by Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	82	Miami, Fla.	80	88
Bismarck	58	76	Minneapolis	62	66
Boston	64	72	Montreal	44	64
Buffalo	52	68	Nantucket	58	76
Calgary	42	68	New Orleans	80	90
Charleston	80	92	New York	66	76
Chicago	66	74	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Cincinnati	72	90	North Platte	64	82
Denver	62	76	Philadelphia	62	80
Dodge City	66	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	88
Eastport, Me.	46	66	Pittsburgh	60	78
Matteras	80	90	Portland, Me.	50	70
Nonquin, T.K.	76		Raleigh	74	94
7 p.m. Sept. 10		82	St. Louis	74	98
Helena, Mont.	40	66	Salt Lake City	52	78
Huron, S. D.	62	70	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	78	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	78
Kansas City	74	94	Seattle	54	64
Key West	84	88	Tampa	82	90
Los Angeles	60	68	Washington	66	80
Memphis	74	94	Williston, N.D.	48	70

A—9 a. m. Sept. 11.
B—Maximum Sept. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:17 p. m., Tuesday 5:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 7.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:33 p. m.

Glider Looped 37 Times

LEROY, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Capt. Russell Holderman, manager of the D-W Airport here, established an unofficial record for looping the loop in a glider yesterday when he turned over 37 times after being towed to a 6000-foot altitude by an airplane. Because no official recorders were present, Captain Holderman plans to duplicate the performance Sept. 17. The present official record for glider looping is 17.

Town's Lights Go Out As Money Runs Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENNIS, Mass. — Experienced mariners of this Cape Cod hamlet may not need lights to guide them about their village streets at night, but all strangers contemplating a visit here should go prepared with flashlights or torches in order to keep from drifting off their course, for its streets are in utter darkness.

Last March $4500 for street lighting was appropriated by the selectmen and an agreement made with the Cape & Vineyard Light Company to give service as long as the money lasted. Now the funds have given out, and, as no petition has been started for the special town meeting required to appropriate funds, the town of Dennis will look out upon darkened streets until such action is taken.

Events

Events Tonight

Talk by Miss Marjorie Shuler, author and journalist, Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 8.

Brockton Fair, children's day, Brockton, day and evening, through Sept. 16.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 1:37, 4:44, 7:31, 10:18 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, talk by Mr. E. A. Filene on "Advertising and the NRA," Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Brockton Fair, collision day; horse, dog and vaudeville shows, Brockton, all day and evening.

Inspection of New England fishing industry by editors, educators and business men, guest of Federated Fishing Boats of America, all day at fish pier.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 11:10 a. m., 1:37, 4:44, 7:31, 10:18 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed; Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: portrait engravings of the seventeenth century; nineteenth century engravings. Modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett. Nineteenth century prints. Fifteenth century illustrated books.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 and at other hours by appointment; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Spanish art of the twelfth-fifteenth centuries. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art.

Boston City Club—Prize winning prints in the thirteenth annual international competition sponsored by American Photography. Through Sept. 25.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free weekdays and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5. Native insects; undersea life; ducks; model of "Flying Cloud"; New England crafts; small mammals; Chinese handwork; ivory carvings; Satsuma ware; Cloisonne. Through Sept. 30.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Miscellaneous exhibition of prints and drawings.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Copley Galleries—General summer shows.

Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.

W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Scherver Studio—General print show.

J. P. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Architects' Shop—Oil paintings by Leo V. Gorjansky. Through Sept. 16.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Prints in various media by Hawaiian artists. Through month of September.

Gardens of Jobless In Long Island Area Have $91,060 Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I.—Mr. Williams Oates and his children are passing a very profitable summer. By investing their labor in the Unemployed Garden Farm here, they have made 1200 per cent profit on the $10.47 worth of seed the State allotted each family.

Hundreds of other families in Nassau County have gardened as busily as the Oates this summer and are now reaping the rewards of their labor. Estates of wealthy residents were loaned for the gardens as a feature of the back-to-the-soil movement, launched to aid the unemployed of Nassau County. A plot of 50 by 100 feet was given each family to raise food for their own use.

For every $10.47 worth of seed allotted each family, $137.14 worth of produce has been harvested. It cannot be sold but must be preserved for use this winter.

In Nassau County $6,823 was spent and $91,060 worth of produce harvested.

An important feature of the gardening program was that it provided the unemployed persons with interesting work besides keeping the family larder supplied.

Mexico Closes Churches

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Government suddenly took action Sept. 9 to enforce its religious laws, ordering the immediate closing of about 300 churches in the federal district. Only about 25 were left open.

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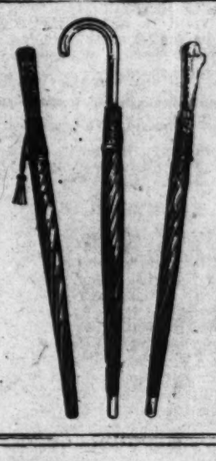
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International Aid Is Bestowed Upon 1,000,000 Children

Fifty Welfare Organizations in 37 Countries Take Part in Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Practical aid has now been rendered to more than 1,000,000 children in need of some sort of assistance by the 50 child welfare organizations in 37 different countries which are now associated in the Save the Children Fund International Union of Geneva.

Three new branches have recently been added to the organization—one each from Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia as full members, and a second from Czechoslovakia as an affiliated member.

The Save the Children Fund owed its origin to two Englishwomen, Miss Eglantyne Jebb, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Buxton. These two had learned, through information gleaned from friends associated with the international committee of the Red Cross, something of the suffering of thousands of children in Central Europe as a result of the war. Mr. Herbert Hoover and the American Relief Administration were at the time (it was in 1920) engaged in relief work of gigantic proportions, but their efforts were directed mostly toward children of school age. The younger children were largely uncared for.

The two Englishwomen therefore got to work, beginning with the modest determination to raise £5000. Out of that beginning grew the vast organization which has since raised something like £20,000,000.

In February, 1924—four years after the work had been started—the Fifth General Council of the League of Nations ratified the "Declaration of Geneva." This document, which was drawn up by the Save the Children Fund International Union, and was known, unofficially, as the "Children's Charter," summed up in five brief sentences the rights of the child which, it was believed, should be recognized as a minimum program in all civilized countries.

Gömbös Bars Move to Revive Dual Monarchy

(Continued from Page 1)

to insure a maximum of freedom in all departments of public life.

He has tried to raise his government above party interests and make it a national institution. He urges all racial groups, all religious confessions and all social classes to work together for the rebuilding of Hungary and invites them to help work out a social and political system, in which all shall enjoy a fair share of the benefits that will accrue.

Mr. de Gömbös does not like to be called a liberal, yet his whole policy is one of reform. He believes in capitalism and private property, yet he wants to induce or compel these institutions to serve the common good. He is for bringing the prices of manufactured articles down and those of agricultural products up, but he is trying to effect that by natural adjustments and mutual concessions rather than by edicts.

He shuns all-inclusive programs. He refuses to take any system ready made. He does not think Bolshevism, Hitlerism or Fascism is for Hungary. He seeks a purely Hungarian policy.

He is trying to mobilize all Hungarian forces, the bureaucrats, the politicians, the agriculturists, the teachers, the merchants and the industrialists in such a way as to avoid waste and internal strife, he is trying to get them all to contribute toward recovery of confidence in Hungary.

The first step toward the realization of his program is a balanced budget, regular payment of salaries, collection of taxes and the regulation of private debt payments. These matters have been fairly well solved for the time being.

United on Revision

In spite of the change of front, however, a recent lively debate on foreign policy in Parliament here seems to show that the nation is united in making treaty revision its ultimate political aim. And party leaders are agreed that much has been accomplished along this line during the last decade.

There is no less determination, but less fanaticism and less intransigence. The leading Hungarians are disposed to talk the whole matter over with Hungary's neighbors.

Some observers here anticipate important political changes in central Europe. So all groups urge immediate preparation. The active Monarchists insist that Hungary elect a king at once, so as to be ready for emergencies. The policy of the Government, however, is for peace, consolidation and the preservation of a warm friendship with Italy as a channel for obtaining the support of other great powers.

Less romance is seen in Hungary's struggle for treaty revision than formerly, but more faith and more hope of success. Hungarians say that an international trend is steadily developing which the Little Entente cannot stop, and they predict that eventually the great powers will oblige Hungary's neighbors to grant boundary revision.

Opposed to High Tariffs

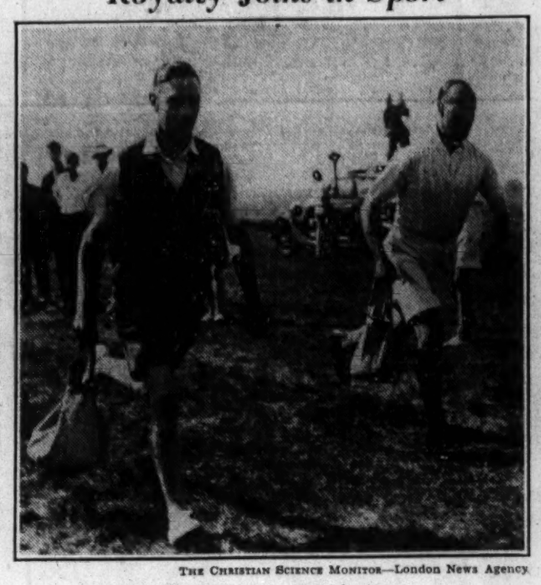
In economic matters the Premier has announced his aim of "tearing down the Chinese Wall of tariffs that hampers commerce." In a much applauded speech in Parliament, Representative Bushinger (Social Democrat) warned the country to stop playing the rôle of cat's-paw for other nations.

While German National Socialist agitators are busy in some of the country districts, and the party is not without sympathizers even among the highest layers of political and national life, there is little open partisanship in their favor.

These and other expressions of a more enlightened, dispassionate thinking, the noticeable absence of warlike, vengeful "unrestored territory" agitation so prevalent in former years in the press, in the schools and in public conversation, the excellent, courteous treatment of the many foreign visitors and the ease of boundary formalities which have more the nature of an official welcome without the usual annoying suspicion and cross-questioning, are all unmistakable signs of a gradual, progressive change of thought.

If the new trend of thought in Hungary can gain sufficient momentum to overcome the doubt, the cynicism and the desire of certain minorities to throw in their fate with the German National Socialists, there will be promise of a new dawn for this ancient land.

Royalty Joins in Sport



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

Duke of York in Pebble Race

Duke Enjoys Visit To Southwold Camp For Boys in Suffolk

SOUTHWOLD, Eng.—There were no half measures in the way the Duke of York, King George's second son, threw himself into camp life when he visited a colony of boys under canvas at Southwold on the Suffolk coast. Clad in shorts and a blue open-necked shirt, he became a boy again himself among 400 other boys drawn equally from big schools and industrial firms. He was a keen competitor in all the games. He ran in a relay race in which the "baton" was a canvas bucket full of pebbles.

This year's camp was the twelfth of a series held each year, and the boys who were at the earlier ones are now launched in life. Some of them were back in the camp this year helping as section leaders or on the staff.

There was no discipline except that enforced by the boys themselves. If a boy was late at a meal there are cries of "Up, up," and up he had to get on his seat to acknowledge his fault. The week was one of jolly holiday from first to last and was an opportunity under the happiest conditions for boys of all classes to meet without class distinction.

Japan Demands Capital Penalty In Inukai Case

Slaying of Premier Laid by Accused to Fear of American Aims

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP)—The state demanded capital sentences today for three young naval lieutenants accused of leading seven fellow officers in the assassination of Premier Suyoshi Inukai in May, 1932.

Life imprisonment was asked for three others charged with active participation in outrages accompanying the slaying, six-year sentences for three accused of being accomplices in the conspiracy, and three years imprisonment for the tenth.

The unexpected demands for the heavy penalties brought one of the major climaxes of the court-martial, which began at the Yokosuka naval base Aug. 10, because all Japan wondered whether the Government would dare to ask the extreme sentence for the accused, for whose support a powerful and ultra-patriotic movement seeking clemency has developed on the grounds that they acted on pure and patriotic motives.

At the time of the assassination terrorists left handbills signed "The Young Army and Navy Officers' Association" which expressed disgust with the political parties and the way they handled internal and foreign affairs.

Eighteen uniformed young men were immediately arrested, and so great was the political uneasiness that the major stock exchanges closed and the Cabinet resigned.

The prosecution demands do not represent the final judgment which the court will deliver after summations by both sides and further deliberations, which may take weeks.

In the army court trying 11 cadets accused of being involved in the terroristic acts, the procurator asked eight-year prison terms for the accused.

Prior to the procurator's statement to the navy court, the defense attorney was permitted to present a mound of letters and petitions, totaling more than 46,000, demanding clemency.

During the trial defense testimony was introduced to the effect that fear of "America's ambition" was reason for the slaying and that the assassin's motives were neither Fascism nor radicalism, but increased nationalism.

Those for whom extreme penalties were asked are Seishi Koga, alleged chief organizer of the terroristic conspiracy; Taku Mikami, commander of naval officers who assertedly invaded the Premier's home, and Isamu Kuroiwa, charged with having fired at Inukai.

Chemists Seeking New Way Of Doing Part for Recovery

Voice Opinion at Chicago Convention That Economists Need Their Help

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—Believing that the recovery movement will be guided as much by new landmarks located by natural scientists as by old ones set up by economists, members of the chemical profession, in their annual convention here this week, are turning their attention toward finding new ways of aiding recovery.

Chemistry is destined to exercise great influence in the period just ahead," declares Dr. Harrison E. Howe of Washington, spokesman for his profession, "if for no other reason than because it is fundamental to the processes by which what the world offers is changed into what its people want.

"The scientist hesitates to assume the rôle of a prophet but his faith in things that can happen is strengthened by what has taken place within a decade—yes, even within a year. Such events appear of minor importance to the average man, yet their aggregate motivates industry and supports that acceleration in the supply of goods and services which gives stability to prosperity.

"From whatever angle one may view the future, science will be as important, indeed, more important, as it has been in the period with which we are so familiar. Efforts to stabilize industry, to increase employment, and to augment, pay rolls are guided to some extent by landmarks established in the past, but the success of the plan depends in large measure, not on the old, but on the new. If there were no other factors, the research laboratories of the world, and especially those devoted to chemistry, are sufficient to force us to right-about face."

As a typical illustration of how chemical progress is aiding industry, Dr. Howe pointed to the development of the synthetic ammonia industry—just one forerunner of what he described as "the synthetic age." Besides its many other uses, synthetic ammonia produces industrial explosives which make possible without interminable labor such improvements as irrigation dams, tunnels and highways blasted through solid rock, as well as cheap coal, oil, and other mineral products mined with the aid of "powder."

The application of chemistry to corn which in his opinion has just begun, will "multiply the wealth of the Mississippi region and extend the prosperity created to the other grain-producing areas of the country," Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, said in a report to the society today.

"Since we export no corn as such, the economic future of the great states lying in the Mississippi basin must be determined by the chemist, who finds more and better ways to utilize corn," Dr. Barnard said, "and so we turn to cornstarch and its conversion to new uses as the only practical solution."

"Today the factories of the corn-refining industry utilize corn in the manufacture of nearly 1,000,000,000 pounds of corn sugar each year, somewhat more than 1,000,000,000 of corn syrup and more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of dextrine," he said, and while corn products are now used in the most remarkable ways, from ice cream to gum on the back of postage stamps, its fields of use have only been partially explored.

In sessions beginning today, hundreds of papers and addresses will disclose the preparations already being made by chemists to help push recovery forward, while on Sept. 13 the proceedings will pause while Dr. Richard Willstaetter of Munich will be awarded high honors for his work in organizing chemistry.

World Court Month by Month

★ ★ ★

Andorra Cannot File Case Against France; World Peace Palace Serves Twentieth Year

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—When French gendarmes strode across the border of Andorra—that miniature republic perched somewhat precariously amid the mountains separating Spain and France—a problem was presented for which the World Court has no answer.

Almost immediately after the dispute arose and questions of French sovereignty and Andorran independence became acute, suggestions were made that the matter should be appealed to the League of Nations and the case submitted to the court.

Had the disputes originated in the diminutive European state of Liechtenstein or on the little island of Monaco, the World Court could have done something about it. Had it taken place in the miniature South Atlantic areas of Georgia, the purisdiction of the Court of International Justice would have been competent for a solution. But Andorra must settle its problem without benefit of this international juridical machinery.

The position of Andorra is made clear in the ninth annual report of the World Court which has just been issued. It covers the year ending June 15, 1933. In the report is a list of states which are not members of the League of Nations and which also are not mentioned in the annex to the Covenant of the League, but which may appeal at the bar of international justice at The Hague.

Besides Liechtenstein, Monaco, Iceland and Georgia they include Costa Rica, Russia and San Marino. The city of Danzig may appeal through the intermediary of Poland. But the little republic of Andorra is not among them.

* * *

The next session of the World Court will not take place in September but on Oct. 16. This is due to the postponement of the Assembly from Sept. 1 to Sept. 25. During the golden summer days of August activities of the court in public have been scarce. No new cases have been added to the agenda. A number of pending cases, however, are going through the necessary stages of preparation and will be ready for presentation at the October hearings.

* * *

Meanwhile, the magnificent Peace Palace, the home of the World Court, observed a more or less domestic jubilee, namely the twentieth anniversary of its dedication. On Aug. 28 it was exactly 20 years ago that the inauguration ceremonies took place in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and of Andrew Carnegie, whose gift it was to the world.

The Peace Palace is the home of the World Court, and also of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Academy for International Law. In these 20 years the Peace Palace had to undergo two extensions owing to the growing demand on space. The first extension resulted in new book storing rooms for the library, while this year the Academy for International Law has moved to a new wing, recently constructed.

* * *

In the Polish agrarian reform case of Germany versus Poland, the president of the court rendered an order on Aug. 19, on the request of the German agent, extending the time limits for the filing of the German case until Oct. 2 and for the filing of the counter case by Poland until Dec. 22.

* * *

Meanwhile Venezuela has also filed its ratification of the Protocol concerning the Revised Statute of the World Court.

Teachers to 'Buy Now' When Back Pay Comes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The National Education Association said yesterday a survey has disclosed that teachers in 28 cities have nearly $30,000,000 coming to them in back pay.

The amounts owing the teachers range from $2355 in Spring Lake Heights, N. J., to $22,000,000 in Chicago. The total number of school employees in these cities in 1930 was approximately 35,500. The association said the city in which teachers had given the longest period of unpaid service was Garfield, N. J., where they went unpaid for seven months.

State Treasurer Ordered To Trial by Topeka Judge

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11 (AP)—Kansas's Treasurer, Tom B. Boyd, must stand trial on a criminal charge of having converted $150,000 of the funds in his custody to the use of himself and Ronald Finney, young bond broker, accused of forging and selling bogus municipal securities.

After a preliminary hearing in which four witnesses were placed on the stand by the State and none by the defense, Judge Allen Meyers of the Court of Topeka bound the accused official over to Shawnee County District Court for trial. The State Treasurer posted $25,000 bail.

PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. April 14, 1931.
2. Amelia Earhart Putnam made the flight across the Atlantic in 1932.
3. Helen H. Jacobs.
4. Great Britain, France and Holland.
5. Friction between two pieces of leather in the soles of the shoe.

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BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
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BRISTOL: 3-6 Castle St.
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LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
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LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
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The Children's Page

Marigold in Godmother's House

By JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY
(Author of the Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories)

IT WAS the first day of Marigold's visit to her godmother (who, as you know, was no ordinary person but a real fairy godmother). The sun was shining softly and all the little birds in the garden were singing away as Marigold and her godmother sat at breakfast together in the sunny breakfast room.

Marigold was just thinking to herself what lovely things there would be to do and to see when she could get outside—the whole garden to be explored, and the old black horse to be visited in his stable—when Godmother said in a very kindly way:

"Well, my little Marigold, I hope you are going to enjoy this beautiful day! When you have finished your breakfast you may do an hour's piano practice—for we must not neglect everything, even if we are on holiday, must we?"

Marigold's face fell.

"Oh, Godmother!" she faltered, "must I practice here?"

"Why, certainly; why not?" said Godmother, quite kindly but still so firmly that Marigold could not protest further. But she felt so disappointed that she could hardly bear to look out of the window at the sunshine in the garden, or think of the big black horse in the stable.

"Run up and wash your hands, and then you shall go to the music room straight away!" said Godmother, exactly as if she were offering Marigold a treat.

The little girl went off obediently; but oh, how hard it was to pass the open front door without running out!

Jenny, the elderly red-cheeked maid, was sweeping the porch as she came downstairs again. "Ah, there you are," said Jenny. "The Mistress is waiting for you in the music room, down that passage."

The Music Room

Marigold hurried along the passage. It was a very long one, and she did not know which was the music-room door, for there were several, and all were shut; but Godmother heard her coming, and opened one. She had black gloves on over her beautiful ringed hands, for she had been dusting with a bright feather duster.

"Well, now I will leave you to your practice," said Godmother. "I think the stool is the right height, and there is plenty of music on the piano. Play as much as you like, no one will be disturbed."

"How shall I know when the hour is up?" asked Marigold anxiously, as her godmother was going out.

"Oh, you need not limit yourself to an hour!" said Godmother, smiling. "You can stay here till lunch time, if you like!" And she softly closed the door behind her.

Really, Godmother was strange, thought Marigold. How could she suppose that anyone would want to stay practicing in that room on such a beautiful day? It was just a dull, bare room with a piano in it, and the window faced away from the sun, and one couldn't see much from it, anyhow, because of the high clipped hedge outside.

Marigold looked at the music on the piano; it was dreadfully difficult—in fact, she could not understand it at all. She had only just begun to pass from five-finger exercises to little tunes, and she couldn't find "Elfin Steps" or "The Rose's Lullaby" among the pile.

She sat down on the stool and began to play a scale.

Godmother's Wonderful Piano

The piano looked rather old and shabby, like the one at home, only bigger. But it sounded better. It sounded so big and distant; the five-finger exercise came out like a peal of church bells. Really it was beautiful! Marigold played the bells all sorts of ways—softly, as if they were far away, or loudly, as if the sounds were being blown nearer by the wind.

Then she tried to remember her tunes. She discovered that when she pressed one pedal with her foot the piano sounded like a great organ; and when she pressed the other pedal it sounded like violins; and with both down together the little tunes sounded quite gorgeous.

Marigold played away, feeling like a real pianist. It seemed almost as if she couldn't play wrong notes; she brought her hands down, thump! onto the keys, and ran her fingers all about, and made the most beautiful music you could imagine.

She got quite excited, and flourished her arms as she played, in what she considered to be a truly "famous" manner. And as she did so she hit against a kind of shutter in the piano, and it flew back, revealing a row of knobs or stops, like the organ in the little village church at home.

What would happen, thought Marigold, if she were to pull them out?

She had once watched the organist practicing in the church. He would be playing away, like this; and then he would pull out a stop, so; and then—Oh! what had she done?

She had pulled out one stop at random, and a great shutter in the ceiling suddenly slid open, and the sunlight poured through, and the birds came flying in and out. She pushed back the stop again, and the shutter closed, and the imprisoned birds fluttered wildly round the room, chirping with fright. So she opened it once more; and then they flew in and out, singing most sweetly. Sometimes a blackbird or a thrush would perch just inside the opening, and Marigold tried to play an accompaniment to their songs; and the more she played the more they sang.

The Panel in the Wall

She ventured to pull out another stop; and a panel in the wall suddenly slid aside, and there was a fountain outside making musical splashings, and Marigold played a trickly tune in time with that.

She gradually pulled out the stops until the room was open on nearly every side to a different view; and the sunshine and breezes, birds and butterflies came through as freely as if it were no room at all. And Marigold played a different tune for every one.

But the last stop of all opened a panel into—where do you think?—into the stable! And the old black horse put his head into the room and neighed a whole scale almost in time with the music!

Marigold sprang off her seat and went toward him. But the moment she left the piano the stops slid back into place with little clicks, and all the shutters and panels closed at once, only some butterflies and a little greenfinch remaining to show that they had ever been open.

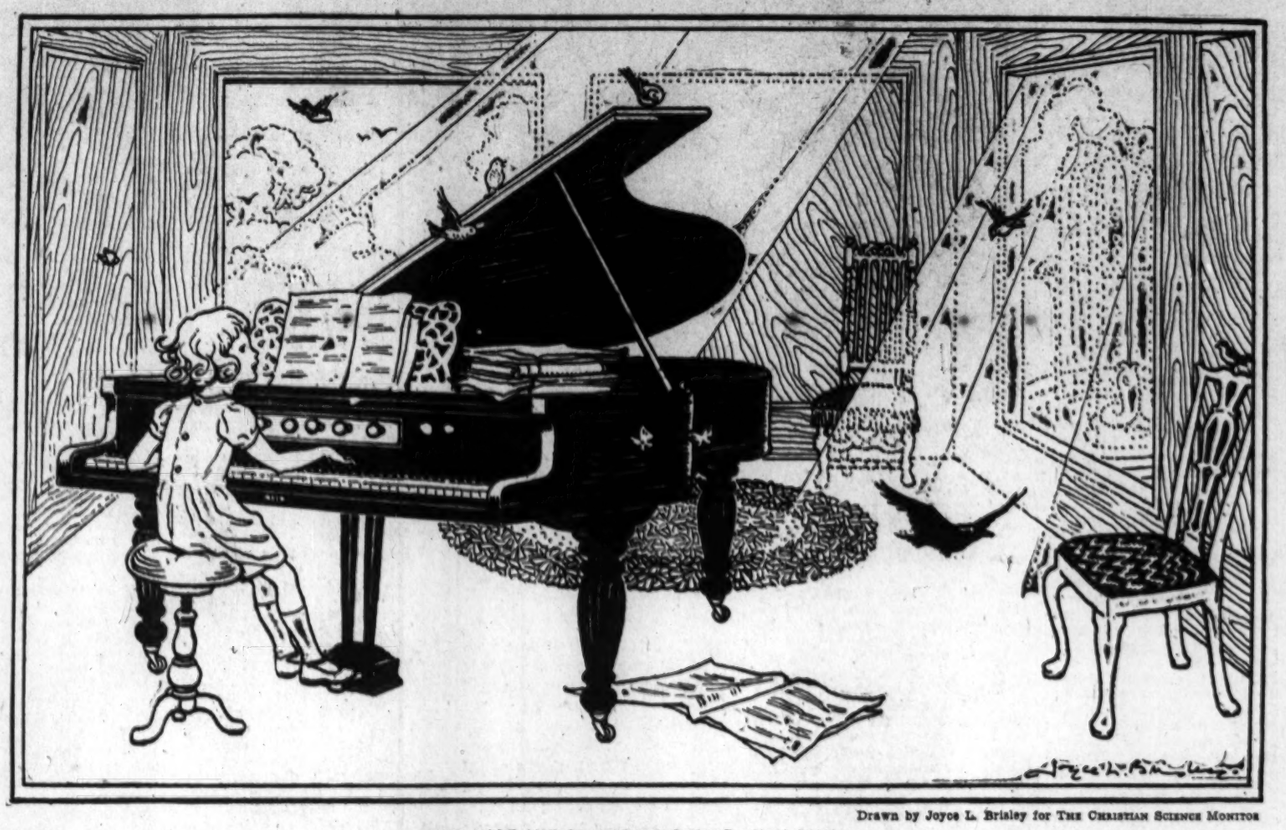
Godmother came into the room.

"Did you hear the lunch bell, my dear? You have had a good practice. Come—Why, how did these get in?" For the little bird had flown onto Godmother's hand as she held it out to Marigold, and the two butterflies drifted down onto her sleeve. She walked over to the window and gently put them out, then turned and gave her hand to her godchild.

"Godmother, that IS a nice piano!" said Marigold in awed tones, as they went slowly down the long passage together.

"Do you like it? I am glad to find that you enjoy practicing, my dear."

Marigold could never be sure just how much Godmother knew!



Drawn by Joyce L. Brisley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE MORE SHE PLAYED, THE MORE THEY SANG.

The Little Town Tree

THE little tree did not grow in a wood. It grew in a nursery garden, in a tidy bed, together with many other small trees. Gardeners tended it and protected it from cold winds, for there were no tall trees to shelter it there, and watered it when the weather was dry, for there was no shade or moisture.

The little tree grew straight and strong, and soon it was big enough to talk to its neighbors in the quiet way trees have. They talked of the day when they would be old enough to have birds living in their branches, and when leaves would make a soft carpet at their feet where mosses would grow and tiny flowers and ferns.

In the daytime the sun shone upon them as they stood, slim and straight, and at night the stars came out and twinkled. And sometimes, before the trees were asleep, the moon would smile and say: "It's time you stopped whispering. Babies should be asleep by now!"

But one day some gardeners came and uprooted the little tree and brought it to the city, where it was planted at the side of a busy city street. They gave it fresh earth for its roots, and watered it, and pruned it, and put a strong railing all round it to protect it. But the little tree was not a bit happy. It missed the country air, and the clear sky, and the bright sun. It missed its neighbors. It was very lonely indeed, and did not know how it could possibly grow properly.

The sun, even in summer, came to it through a veil of dust; it could hardly see the sky because the houses round were so tall; and the moon no longer beamed on its shivering leaves.

"Oh, I do so wish I were back in the country!" cried the little tree. "I cannot bear this any longer. I don't know what to do!"

And the gardeners, when they came to look at it, did not know what to do either, for the tree did nothing to make the dull city street any gayer—it only thought of its own sorrows.

One day the little tree was particularly sad. It was early spring, and it could not help thinking of springtime in the country. A raw wind was blowing through the street and round the tall houses. The tree was cold, its branches were bare, and it was desperately unhappy.

Suddenly it heard voices near-by, and felt someone gently touching its trunk. And there was a poor woman standing close beside it with her little girl. The tree listened hard to what they were saying.

"Now, isn't that nice, Maisie, to see a real tree in the city!" the mother said. "Isn't it just like a bit of the country to find it here? Of course, it hasn't put on its leaves yet because there is so little sun, but it is lovely all the same. Just look at its straight trunk, and at the branches against the sky. And see, here are some buds showing on it already to tell us that Spring is coming soon! How gay it will be with all its green leaves out! We must come again and see it then."

Maisie patted the tree with her little cold hand.

"We will come back again quite soon," she said. "Thank you for being here."

The little tree was happy all at once; the loneliness was quite gone for it felt that there was someone who really wanted it.

"I must hurry up and put on my new leaves so as not to disappoint Maisie and her mother!" it thought.

And now, if you walk down that city street, you will find an avenue of trees, and our tree the sturdiest of them all. You see, it has learned how to give pleasure to others, and, in growing beautiful, to make the townsfolk think of lovely things.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

WHO GOES THERE?

It is not every little cat who has a big mastiff to look after it, but this dog has such a kind heart that he even welcomes his little friend into his kennel, while he sits on guard outside.

A Walk in the Orchard

"I WOULD like to go to walk in the orchard," said Carolyn Ann to John.

"I will take you to walk in the orchard, then," said John.

So they walked down the path until they came to the first apple tree, for that was where the orchard began.

"Could we climb the apple tree?" said Carolyn Ann.

John looked at the apple tree.

He looked at the stone wall beside the apple tree.

He looked at the blue sky with the white clouds floating by.

"I think this tree is too high," said John.

So they walked along in the orchard until they came to the next apple tree.

"Could we climb this apple tree? said Carolyn Ann.

John looked at the apple tree.

He looked at the stone wall beside the apple tree.

He looked at the blue sky with the white clouds floating by.

"I think this tree is too high," said John.

So they walked along in the orchard until they came to the next apple tree.

"Could we climb this apple tree?" said Carolyn Ann.

John looked at the apple tree.

He looked at the stone wall that was right beside the apple tree.

He looked at the blue sky with the white clouds floating by.

"We could try," said John.

So John climbed up on top of the stone wall.

Then he took hold of the apple tree's branch. Up went one foot. Up went the other foot. Then John twisted himself around until he was up on top of the branch.

"I want to come up too," said Carolyn Ann.

"All right, come on," said John.

So she climbed up on top of the stone wall.

Then she took hold of the apple tree's branch. Up went one foot. Up went the other foot. But she could not twist herself around to get up on top of the branch!

Then someone said, "Up she goes!" And there was Daddy just behind her. He lifted Carolyn Ann right up until she was sitting on top of the apple tree's branch, beside John.

"Now we have climbed the apple tree," said John.

"And we have walked in the orchard," said Carolyn Ann.

"So let's go home and have supper," said Daddy.

And they did.

P. A. B.

[This is one of a series of short stories intended for children of kindergarten or nursery school age.]

Six Birds Are We

I am Robin Redbreast
Hopping on your lawn.
I sing before the sun is up,
And often when it's gone.
"Cheer up! Cheer up! Cheer-i-lee."

I'm a Yellow Warbler,
No fairy wing is fleeter;
My song is "Sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet,
Sweeter, Sweeter."

I'm a snow-white Dove.
I do not sing for you,
But quietly I walk about
And softly murmur "Coo."

I'm a black, black Crow
Shining in the sun;
"Caw, caw, caw," I cry;
I do it just for fun.

I'm a merry Bluebird,
And happily I sing;
You love to hear my little song
For then you know 'tis spring.
"Tru-al-ly, tru-al-ly."

I am Poll the Parrot,
In green and colors gay;
I do not sing but I can talk,
And this is what I say:
"Polly want a cracker?"

Now look well at our colors,
And learn our names today,
For soon we'll spread our little wings
And fly away, away!

ELLEN G. PARKHURST.

[At the words "For soon we'll spread our little wings," the children taking the part of the birds in this little play verse raise their arms, and with a wing-like motion of the hands fly off the stage.]

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

Games of Long Ago

THERE is a saying often used by grown-ups that nothing is new under the sun, and when it comes to games this is especially true, since many of the favorite pastimes of today were enjoyed hundreds of years ago.

"Let us play something," say the boys and girls of today, and discover, perhaps for the first time, what fun a skipping rope can be, little thinking that skipping is one of the oldest games on record.

In those far-off days children would run into the woods and find long stems covered with leaves which, when plaited together, made a strong rope. Failing these, they used the long grasses growing by the river banks, and very pretty it must have been to watch the green rope turning.

Top-Spinning in Olden Times

Most boys find top spinning exciting, and so did the Greek and Roman children centuries ago. They would stand at street corners in small groups, while the leader, dressed in a short tunic and sandals, started the top spinning. The tops themselves were very like those used today, but the whip had three strands with a tiny wooden knob at the end of each, which helped to keep the top moving. As soon as the first boy failed to do this, the second took his turn with the whip, the game being to see who could keep the top spinning the longest.

Then, if you followed these same children to the seashore, you would have seen another ancient game which is still played today. From the shore each boy would choose a flat shell, worn smooth by the sea, and each in turn would make them skim over the surface of the water. The winner was the thrower whose shell rebounded the greatest number of times before sinking. Nowadays we call it "ducks and drakes" and use flat shiny stones instead.

Gayly colored paper windmills on sticks, such as are still sold in our streets, were beloved by children 600 years ago, and an old print of that period shows us that they were exactly like the modern toy.

Paper kites came to us from China or Japan, taking their name from the bird which hovers in midair before swooping to earth. Sometimes fireworks were tied to the long flowing tail, which when lighted shot the kite into the air, and were called "fiery drakes." Apart from amusing boys and girls, the Japanese people believed that these fiery kites would help to bring the much-needed rain during the dry weather.

An Old Story

An old story tells that the first boy who learned to swim was one who fell into a river accidentally, and in order to keep himself afloat made kicking movements with his hands and feet. Another, that one day some boys and girls found a frog, and watching his neat action in the water decided to copy it.

But whatever the introduction of swimming may have been, we can be sure of this, that where bridges were scarce across rivers, all boys and girls had to learn to swim. At a very early age they were taken down to the water, and given a large bundle of bulrushes, or a large piece of cork. Father and mother would shout encouraging words from the bank, and holding on tightly to these little floating rafts, the children would kick and struggle their way across stream. On the return journey they would grow more confident, and in this way soon learned to use their arms and legs correctly and finally to swim.

When the rivers froze in winter, skating and sliding were just as popular as they are now, although there were no such things as steel skates and sleighs. Instead large bones were used, sharpened on the underside, and tied to the foot with thongs of dried grass, while for a sleigh, large blocks of ice were cut and shaped to form a seat. Although this must have been a very cold chariot, the lakes and rivers rang with shouts and laughter, as the children skimmed up and down.

How would you like to play cricket as it was played 500 years ago, I wonder? In those days there were no stumps; the ball was a large round stone, and the wicket a hole in the ground. If the fielder or the bowler threw the "ball" into the hole before the batsman hit it, he was run out. But if, on the other hand, the batsman was quick enough to rap the fielder over the knuckles, while the ball was still in his hand, he could go on with his innings.

More often than not the batsman sat down on a small stool, and guarded his hole all day, so that cricket was a lengthy and sometimes painful sport. In later years one stump was allowed, then two, but when the bowler found that his cleverly placed ball passed through the two without touching either, a third was finally added, and so cricket became the game we know today.

Making a Bean Bag

Making bean bags is a lot of fun, and when they are made they can be used for many different games or as a gift to some friend.

Your mother probably has many scraps in her sewing bag which will make very nice bean bags. Any kind of cloth will do, but a gay-colored piece with tiny flowers in it will make a particularly pretty gift.

Cut the cloth 6 by 12 inches in size. To make a fine strong bean bag you need two pieces of cloth this size, since the cloth should be double in order to wear well.

Fold the doubled cloth over to shape a square bag and sew around the edge very carefully, leaving about two inches open for filling.

Turn the bag inside out and fill about two-thirds full with dry beans. Sew the open place over and over until you are sure no beans will fall out.

Mail Bag

Madison, Indiana

Dear Buzzy and Sponge:

I feel that I know you through the pages of The Christian Science Monitor, but I thought perhaps we could be closer friends if I should write you a letter.

I am a large black and white cat. My coat is black with an occasional white hair strewn in, and my shirt and vest are white. My face is white with black patches.

The people where I live often tell me how pretty I am, but that doesn't affect me at all. I would wash and press my clothes just as often, even though they never commented on my neatness. However, my mistress helps me by brushing me with a stiff brush, which I appreciate very much, as it takes off all the loose hairs and keeps my coat smooth and shining.

My name is Pusste Willow. I was called this because of my long silky fur which my mistress said was like the pussy willows in the spring time.

The dog, Pup, that lives here is very kind to me. He never chases cats. He is a black dog with the exception of four white feet and the tip of his tail. He likes to take long walks in the woods. Yours for a happy time, Pusste Willow.

Vancouver Island, B. C.

Dear Editor,

I hope you will accept this letter for the Mail Bag column. I am a boy of 10 years. I live in East Sooke on a farm near the sea. I have a police dog and a riding horse.

East Sooke has many dense forests, and many panthers live in them.

I have written two poems that I am sending you in this letter. They are my very first ones. I should very much like some boy about my age to write to me from a foreign country. Donald H.-R.

[Thank you for the little verses, Donald. They are certainly good for a first attempt.—Ed.]

Southbridge, Mass.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 8 years old.

I have a dog named Fawn. She is a German shepherd dog—just a pup, four months old. Southbridge is the home of the American Optical Works, the largest plant of its kind in the world.

I would be glad to hear from any girls my age. Ruth M.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and attend The Principia—will be in the fifth grade this year. I have started a stamp collection and would like to exchange with anyone who is interested.

My only pet is a canary. It sits on my finger and plays with me. I go to the park often to see the lion cubs and the seals perform. I watch for the Children's Page and love to read the stories, poems, and the Mail Bag. Mary Louise C.

Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I would like to have a friend from Australia. I am 11 years old. I have four Persian cats. One cat has seven toes on the front paws and five toes on one hind foot and on the other, six. We have two birds and lots of goldfish. I'm fond of swimming and other sports.

Betty B.

The following would like to receive letters:

John Drew D. (6), Pittsburgh, Penna.

Genevieve O. R. (9), Minneapolis, Minn.—From other countries. Interested in collecting stamps.

Edward M. (9), Biliflower, Calif.—From China. Likes to ride horses and write letters.

Julia Ann S. (9), Prescott, Ariz.—From Japan, Alaska, England, and United States. Likes all pets but especially little puppies.

Mary W. (10), Tallulah, La.—From abroad and Texas.

Jane R. (11), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Would like to exchange post cards.

THERE are four good reasons why every bar of Baby Ruth is chock-full of real food value! 1. Nourishing creamy fudge . . . 2. Rich, chewy caramel . . . 3. Big, meaty peanuts . . . and 4. A thick coating of the purest chocolate! Here's the *natural* energy builder that healthy youngsters need . . . and delight to eat! Your first bite of Baby Ruth will tell you that it's the biggest nickel's worth of food value you can buy. Most candy stores have it.

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The Home Forum

Emerson the Poet

IT IS now just one hundred years since a certain tall young American — brown-haired, blue-eyed, with features at once delicate and strong—was going about in Europe and the British Isles meeting men. Landor he saw in Italy, Carlyle among the heathery hills of Craigenputtock, Wordsworth and Coleridge in the Lake District. As yet, although he was thirty years old, he had done scarcely any published writing, but he was laying plans. Today some call him "the wisest American." All regard him as a sage, a moralist, a teacher and preacher in one, an essayist, and a supreme master of English prose. He himself, however, asserted more than once that he had been always essentially a poet.

Was Emerson right in this judgment of himself, as he had a way of being in his critical opinions, or are we, his readers of today, in a better position to decide? What he meant by the word "poet" he explained somewhat fully in his own large oracular utterance, writing one of his most powerful essays upon the theme. A poet, in his belief, is characterized chiefly, and set off from other men, by his power of direct insight or intuition, which does not come, he says, by study, "but by the intellect being where and what it sees, by sharing the path or circuit of things through forms, and so making them translucid to others." That is to say, the poet arrives by a single leap of thought at the goal which logical thinking may strive toward for years, and never attain. He speaks not for himself alone, but for all men.

Whether in his own verse Emerson lived up to this exacting standard or not, it is at any rate clear that he demanded of the poet a set of faculties and an attainment very different from those we now demand. His ideal poet was by no means an entertainer, a sayer of pretty nothings, a mere finder of phrases tuneful, sweet, clever, or coy. He was not a mere languid admirer of the landscape—one who finds it agreeable to lie under an elm tree and match rimes with the hermit thrush. Neither was he a soft-spoken person, unusually careful "to make his English sweet upon the tongue" and to say things prettily in what Emerson calls "parlor or piano verse." It is undoubtedly of Edgar Allan Poe that he speaks in these somewhat scornful sentences: "I took part in a conversation the other day concerning a recent writer of lyrics . . . whose head appeared to be a musicbox of delicate tunes and rhythms, and whose skill and command of language we could not sufficiently praise. But when the question arose, whether he were not only a lyrist but a poet, we were obliged to confess that he is plainly a contemporary, not an eternal man."

Emerson's notion of what the poet should be came to him, it is clear, not out of his own generation, in which Tennyson was the foremost singer, but from the dim dawn of time. His sympathies were deep with the earliest bards and skalds and scopes, minstrels of the north and wandering dreamers of the south and east, who were both sayers and seers. The Orphic fragments, the Hymns of Homer, the high divination of the *Bhagavad Gita* and of the *Rig-Veda*, meant far more to him in his poetic development than Shelley and Keats, or even Wordsworth. What he sought in poetry was a dewy freshness, as of the dawn, and a primitive force and sincerity which might or might not be rough. Crudity that offends the merely cultured ear was of no moment to him if it went together with vigor.

* * *

If we are to read Emerson's poetry on anything like his level—we who have come to regard poetry as a thing soothing and sweet, easily negligible, rather effeminate, at most a pleasing decoration of the fringe of experience—it is evident that we must contrive to lift ourselves or to climb into a somewhat colder and more bracing air. We should observe that very little of his poetry was written in youth or young manhood, that is to say in the period of pure song for its own sake. Not until he was well over forty years of age, and had gained the full depth and height and reach of his intellect, did he begin to sing in characteristic tone. And in his verse he made even less allowance than he did in his essays or in his lectures to the farmers of Massachusetts and the Far West for any gap there might be between his own attainments and those of his audience. If we are to understand what he has to say, if he is to be in any full sense our poet, the condition is that we shall have learned his language by reading the books he lived with, by thinking the thoughts he pondered, and by associating with his own high company. We must be prepared not to loll, but to soar. But, then, what is the reward? Then we see that Ralph Waldo Emerson is the greatest poet that America has yet produced. Then he relates this passing American scene to the tradition of the ages.

Until we know Emerson as a poet, we can scarcely read even his essays with full understanding; for in them also the thought is always leaping direct, intuitive. They contain no argument, no structures of formal logic. All that we meet there is serene declaration, imperturbable assertion, as of one who has been to the end of things and brings back his report. In the essays of the first and second series, one looks as vainly for the strict geometry of thought as one does in the poem *Woodnotes*, for here too everything is seen by lightning flashes. Here too there is a poet at work, a poet exactly of the sort that Emerson defines, who looks, who sees, who writes down his account, not with hesitation or with laborious citing of evidence, but with authority. Emerson was a poet at all times, in all that he wrote, whether in prose or verse, and in all that he said and did.

* * *

In spite of his continual harking-backward to the high early springs of his art, Emerson was a poet thoroughly and unmistakably American. More than any other man—and certainly far more than Walt. Whitman, who was in this respect only his follower—he turned American literature at last into its own proper channel. "Bring us the bards," he cries, "who shall sing our old ideas out of our heads, and new ones in." He regrets that in his time there is no poetic genius in America "with tyrannous eye" which would know how to value our incomparable poetic materials. "Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics, our fisheries, our Negroes and Indians, our boats, and our repudiations, the wrath of rogues, and the pusillanimity of honest men, the northern trade, the southern planting, the western clearing, Oregon and Texas, are yet unsung. Yet America is a poem in our eyes; its ample geography dazzles the imagination, and it will not wait long for metres."

There, surely, speaks a man whose thought was at last facing westward. When one considers that Emerson's own culture was almost entirely European and Asiatic in origin, one sees that there was a fine faith and courage in those words. The sympathies of this retired scholar were, indeed, with what he called "the Jacksonism of the country," that is with "the rank rabble party, heedless of the English and all literature—a stone cut out of the ground without hands." Such people, he thought, might yet "root out the hollow dilettantism of our cultivation in the coarsest way," so that we might begin again.

The verse of Emerson is not only America, it is New English. One sees, in reading it, that he has spent his years in a keen and nipping air. There is granite in his rough, crude stanzas, and frost has worked into the cracks. He sings, if at all, with lips tight closed. Although he can be graceful, he never quite learns that grace is the sister of power. At its very best, however, as in the *Concord Hymn*, his verse has a might, a precision, and a volumed majesty that reminds us of Roman eloquence; and again, as in *Bacchus*, it may have an almost unparalleled speed and vivacity. Everywhere it shows that, whatever else Emerson may have been, he was certainly the most consummate rhetorician that America has produced — an unlimited monarch of language.

This poetry of his—things such as the *Ode to Beauty, The Sphinx, Brahma, Monadnoc*, and *Hamatreya*—was not written to please an idle mood. It calls to our best morning hours and our most erect and soaring energies. But it endures lifelong. One may read Emerson's poems a thousand times over and never reach their horizon. They hang heavy with the seed of thought, and this seed will yet spring up and grow in American soil until it clambers among the stars.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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Anecdotes of Henry Bradley

The earliest record of Henry is singularly characteristic. It was before he was four years old, on the occasion of his being taken for the first time to church—the meeting-house, no doubt, of the Congregational community to which his parents belonged—when he obstinately persisted in holding his book upside-down. This eccentricity gave them some anxiety, until it was discovered that the child really could read, but only with the book in that position. Unknown to them he had taught himself during family prayers: while his father, sitting with a great Bible open on his knees, was reading the lesson aloud, the boy, standing in front of him closely poring over the page, had followed word by word and thus worked out the whole puzzle—and so completely, that long after he had accustomed himself to the normal position he could read equally well either way. . . .

The acknowledged supremacy of his learning and judgment, which were at every man's disposal, gave him in his later years a unique position. For instance, all MSS. having any philological bearing were, when submitted to the Delegates of the Press for publication, at once referred to him; and the usual perplexities and vexations of spirit that attend such dilemmas were disregarded as non-existent, being merely occasions for appeal to the oracle. Nor was this appeal always confined to philological questions nor to Oxford. His knowledge and advice were widely sought as a final resource, and many books owe their reputation to his guidance and correction. . . .

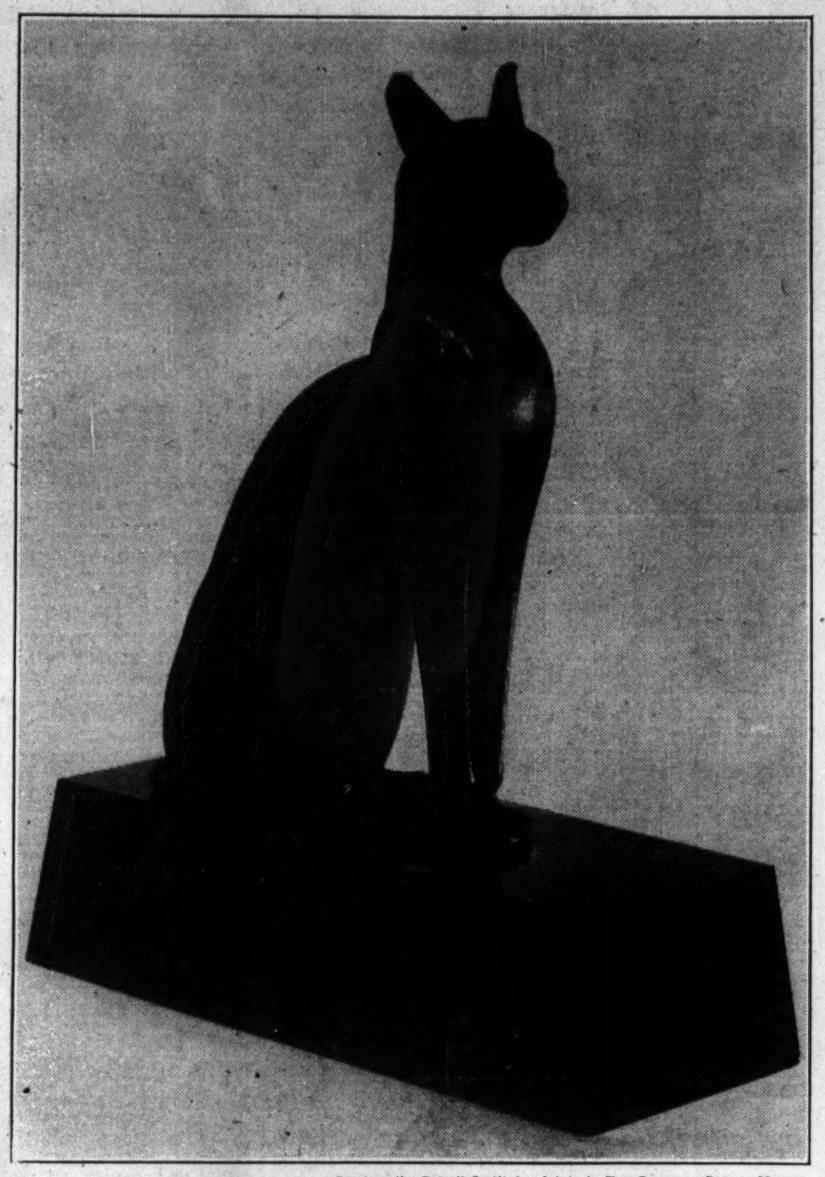
His personal influence was very great, whether it grew to domination by long contact, or burst magnetically in a moment of casual encounter; his pensioners and disciples ranged in all degrees—from the Professor who said that he had profited more by observing Bradley than by all his study of books, to the American schoolboy to whom he spoke for two minutes. This last was a lad who for his intellectual promise had been financed by some patron on a trip to England, and I spent a couple of hours one morning in guiding him about Oxford. I took him into the Old Ashmolean to show him the manufacture of the great Dictionary, and introduced him to Bradley, who got up from his table and greeted him kindly. When I took leave of him he thanked me, and spoke of his introduction to Bradley as the most remarkable of his experiences in England, "for," he said, "we have nobody like him in America," a pronouncement, which, however unjustifiable, showed unusual discernment. And there is an apparent contradiction here between the fact that Bradley had so little general recognition, and the fact that he impressed every one he met. Besides, though he was not of a social disposition nor much seen in company, he was yet quick to make personal ties and fond of aborting strangers, as in the story of the Pole on the steam-packet, or that other story of the Englishman in Canada who tells how a stranger accosted him there with no other purpose than the off-chance of his being able to give him any information about a man named Bradley whom he had once met on an Atlantic voyage.—ROBERT BRIDGES, in "Three Friends: Memoirs of Digby Mackworth Dolben, Richard Watson Dixon, Henry Bradley." (London: Oxford University Press.)

Night on the Zambezi

The word "romance" has been abused and vulgarized and almost transformed into bathos, but I know of no other that is adequate, in my very limited powers of description, to tell you of the beauty of a Zambezi night. Whether anchored off shore in the raging narrows of the Lupata Gorge, with its gigantic rocky face rising sheer from the boiling cauldron below, or by the levee at the sleepy, droning township of Tete, miles and miles farther up, where steam navigation comes to an end and the trip can only be continued by "dug-out"—to my most familiar reach, the Muraça-Chindio ferry route, there is only one way by which to describe a Zambezi night. It is the translation of the word "romance" into something tangible—something one can see and feel. . . . You are in another world, a world of gold and silver, gossamer and fairy gleam, a world in which all the tales of the Arabian Nights are capable of credence to the very last impossible detail, a world in which it is possible for simply anything to happen—a world which loses no whit of its reality, but which clothes that reality in the most exquisite raiments of incredible beauty. . . .

A moon of red gold, and huge—so huge and so close that it looked as if it were in danger of falling right on to the little Empress at any moment. . . . The reeds on the foreshore by the west channel, dipping and rising, dipping and rising, black in the shadow, but still distinct in outline, weird, fantastic and alluring; grey shapes that looked like fallen branches lopped of their leaves, till the light of this red gold lantern was reflected as the "branches" moved, and shone again, this time red and unwinking in the eyes that never seemed to sleep when the moon rode. . . . How many eyes used to watch us from the sandy, reed-grown, shadow-strewn banks?

And as the moon rode higher still, not red now, but wrought gold, or perhaps shining silver, or even both silver and gold, I could see the feathering smoke of green wood curling up from the fires of the small canoe camps, whose wayfarers had drawn into the banks at the moment of sundown, lest in the beauty of the night they mistake the note of the eternal song of the Zambezi. Every now and then a flicker of flame shoots high above the silhouette of the reeds—a tongue of brilliance flashing its message in the second before it merges itself into the jet of its native night behind the screen of reeds.—VIVIAN MEIK, in "Zambesi Interlude." (London: Allan.)



Courtesy the Detroit Institute of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bronze Cat—Egyptian—712-395 B. C.

COULD a piece of sculpture be more modern in feeling than this bronze cat, modeled by an unknown Egyptian sculptor more than two thousand years ago? It can be argued that the art of ancient Egypt, her architecture, her sculpture, her painting, are closer to modern taste than the art of other ages, especially those which immediately preceded ours. In simplicity of form the modern skyscraper is certainly nearer to the pyramid than it is to any other architectural styles, with the exception, perhaps, of the Mayan. Egyptian painting appeals to us, also, as remarkably fresh.

In this perfectly modeled bronze statue of the sacred cat, Mau, which, although small, is monumental in effect, the characteristics of the cat are expressed in their simplest terms. There is the feline haughtiness, the sleek sinuosity, the nervous energy concealed beneath an appearance of indolence, the smugness and self-satisfaction combined with an ingratiating charm, which make the cat such a delightful, if enigmatic creature. Our bronze cat has a truly regal poise.

Cats were always sacred animals to the Egyptian; no harm was ever allowed to come to them. They were well housed, well fed, and their every whim was gratified. It is said that, if an Egyptian building caught fire, the first object was to see that the cat was safe. In the temple of the Goddess Bast at Bubastis, a city of the eastern delta of the Nile, small bronze figures of the cat were placed before each statue of the goddess.

The artistic gift of the old Egyptians was manifested especially in the plastic arts, developing in the Nile Valley entirely free from foreign influences. The earliest characteristic was a faithful representation of nature. During the Middle Kingdom, however, this naturalism gradually took on a certain conventionality, expressed in simplicity of form. The most magnificent temples and sculptures were produced in the period called the New Kingdom, when the height of Egyptian art was attained.

In comparison with this epoch, the following one, to which our cat belongs, appears somewhat archaic. In this late period, sometimes called the Restoration, or the Saitic age, since the rulers now lived in Sais in the Delta, there was a turning toward the antique in customs, religion, and art. The sculpture is very like that of the Middle Kingdom, but there is a new touch of freedom, a soft beauty of sinuous and sweeping line, and the Saitic school achieved a grasp of individual character comparable to that of the Greek sculptors at their best.

Animal forms are now especially fine, and works in bronze are numerous. Most of those to be found in modern museums were produced in this age. A cat similar to this one is now in the Berlin Museum.

A Maryland Marsh

Let him who covets beauty for his need
Come where the lilies open one by one
Beyond the willows and the pickerel weed
Flaunting blue spikes of beauty in the sun;
There trumpet vines swing scarlet from the trees,
And buttonwoods thrust out their misty flowers,
The dragonflies are legion, and the bees,
While snowy herons stalk throughout the hours.

Let him who finds this haven dream awhile,
Wrapped in the lilies' fragrance as a fleece,
For he may venture many a summer mile
To find so sweet, so mystical a peace,
And know an hour with certain strength inflowing,
Born of the reedy pool, a small wind blowing.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

Ἡ ΑΓΑΠΗ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΩΝΕΙ ΗΜΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἑρμηνείαν τῆς Κυριακῆς Προσευχῆς καθὼς ἔχει δοθῇ εἰς τὰς σελίδας 16 καὶ 17 τοῦ Ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy γίνεται μία πολὺ σαφὴς καὶ ἀπόλυτος ἔκθεσις περὶ τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς θείας, ἀπολυτρωνούσης Ἀγάπης, τοῦ ἐλευθερωτοῦ ἐξ' ὅλου τοῦ κακοῦ. Αἱ λέξεις, "Καὶ μὴ φέρῃς ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν, ἀλλ' ἐλευθέρωσον ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ," ἐξηγοῦνται, "Καὶ ὁ Θεὸς δὲν μᾶς ὁδηγεῖ εἰς πειρασμόν, ἀλλ' ἐλευθερώνει ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, τῆς ἀσθενείας, καὶ τοῦ θανάτου."

"Ἴσως νὰ ἐρωτήσῃ τις, Πῶς δύναται ὁ Θεός, ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, νὰ ἐλευθερώσῃ ἡμᾶς ἐξ ἐκείνου περὶ κου ὁποίου δὲν ἔχει γνῶσιν; Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει περαιτέρω ὅτι "Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐβοήθησεν εἰς τὴν συνδιαλλαγὴν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν δώσας εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον μίαν ἀληθεστέραν ἔννοιαν τῆς Ἀγάπης, τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς τῶν διδαχῶν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ" (σελ. 19). Ἀναλόγως καθὼς οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐλευθερώνωνται διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀπὸ τὴν ψευδῆ διδασκαλίαν περὶ τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἡ θεία Ἀρχὴ τῆς ἀναλλοιώτου τελειότητος ἀρχίζει νὰ ὑποφώσκῃ ἐπὶ τῆς σκέψεώς των καὶ ὁδηγεῖ αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν κατανόησιν τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῆς πνευματικῆς ἰδέας, "ἥτις αἴρει τὴν ἁμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου."

Ἡ ἀληθὴς καὶ ἐπιστημονικῶς εὐαπόδεικτος ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἥτις ἐκφράζεται μέσῳ τῆς ζωῆς καὶ τῶν διδαχῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἥτις ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὰ Εὐαγγέλια καὶ ἐξηγεῖται διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἀποκαλύπτει τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἀφοῦ ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ ἀσθένεια, καὶ ὁ θάνατος εἶναι κάτι ἄλλο παρὰ χαριτωμένα, δὲν δύνανται νὰ εἶναι ἐκ Θεοῦ. Τὰ κακὰ αὐτὰ ἀδυνατοῦν νὰ συναρμοσθοῦν ἔτι καὶ μὲ μίαν πεπερασμένην αἴσθησιν ἀγνῆς ἀνθρωπίνης στοργῆς καὶ νοημοσύνης. Ὅσον ὀλιγώτερον, τότε, δύναται ἡ Ἀγάπη ἐκείνη ἥτις εἶναι παγκόσμιος καὶ ἀμετάβλητος καὶ Ἀγάπης· δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλος θεραπευτής," γράφει ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐν σελίδι 8 τῆς "Rudimental Divine Science" (Στοιχειώδους Θείας Ἐπιστήμης). Πόσον ἁπλῆ καὶ φωτεινὴ εἶναι ἡ τοιαύτη νουθεσία! Προφανῶς, ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν εἶναι ἐκ τῆς Ἀγάπης δὲν εἶναι χαριτωμένον, καὶ δέον νὰ βλέπηται ὡς ἀναληθές. Ἡ σαφὴς ἀπαίτησις τοῦ Θεοῦ νὰ ὑπερασπίσῃ τὰς ἀξιώσεις τῆς θείας τελειότητος ἔπρεπε νὰ φέρῃ, καὶ φέρει χαρὰν καὶ εἰρήνην εἰς τὴν καρδίαν ἥτις ὑπερβαίνει ἅπασαν τὴν κοσμικὴν ἀντίληψιν. Ἡ καθαρὰ αὕτη ἀπαίτησις τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης ἐπὶ τῆς καθημερινῆς ζωῆς, ἀσκήσεως καὶ διανοήσεως τοῦ Χριστιανοῦ Ἐπιστήμονος, τὸν κάμνει καλλίτερον ἐργάτην, καλλίτερον διανοούμενον, καλλίτερον πολίτην, καλλίτερον φίλον, καλλίτερον Χριστιανὸν ἀφ' ὅτι ἦτο πρίν. Μανθάνει ἐνωρὶς ὅτι τὸ νὰ φιλοξενῇ μίαν αἴσθησιν κακοῦ, τὸν κάμνει εἰρηνο-θραύστην μᾶλλον ἢ εἰρηνο-ποιόν, καὶ τὸν ἀποστερεῖ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, τὸν ὁποῖον εἶναι προνόμιον του νὰ ἀπολαμβάνῃ. Οὕτω τὸ ἐλατήριον τῆς ζωῆς του γίνεται ἁπλοῦν, τίμιον, καὶ ἀγνόν. Ἡ μόνη του ἐπιθυμία εἶναι νὰ ἀντανακλᾷ τὴν ὡραιότητα τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ ἀγάπης τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς ὅλους μὲ τοὺς ὁποίους ἔρχεται εἰς ἐπαφήν. Δύναται νὰ εἴπῃ ἀπὸ μίαν ἀληθῶς εὐγνώμονα καὶ πλημμυροῦσαν καρδίαν, "Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν μᾶς ὁδηγεῖ εἰς πειρασμόν, ἀλλ' ἐλευθερώνει ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, τῆς ἀσθενείας, καὶ τοῦ θανάτου."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Love Delivereth Us

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, given on pages 16 and 17 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, a very clear and absolute statement is made concerning the nature of God as divine, saving Love, the deliverer from all evil. The words, "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," are interpreted, *"And God leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth us from sin, disease, and death."*

It might be questioned, How can God, divine Love, deliver us from that of which He has no cognizance? Mrs. Eddy further states that "Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings" (p. 19). In proportion as men are freed through Christian Science from false teaching as to the nature of God and man, the divine Principle of unchangeable perfection begins to dawn upon their thought and leads them to the perception of the Christ, the spiritual idea, "which taketh away the sin of the world."

The true and scientifically demonstrable idea of God, expressed through the life and teachings of Christ Jesus, recorded in the Gospels and interpreted through Christian Science, reveals the fact that since sin, disease, and death are anything but lovely, they cannot be from God. These ills fail to harmonize with even a limited sense of pure human affection and intelligence. How much less, then, can that Love which is universal and unchanging countenance or permit them? Since divine Love, Spirit, is infinite, it is ever present. Which then is true, the false material concept, the seeming presence of sin, disease, and death, or the presence of Life, Truth, and Love, reflected by man, the image or idea of the one Mind, "our Father"? Paul says, "Let God be true, but every man a liar." An understanding of the truth of being annihilates belief in error by revealing the presence and power of Mind, divine Love, as the only source of man's consciousness and intelligence.

Fleshly beliefs are not originators or causes of the states or qualities of true consciousness; and when the real cause or Principle of man is understood in Christian Science, the mental mode and law enforcing freedom and deliverance from all error is discerned. Science and Health declares (p. 567), "To infinite, ever-present Love, all is Love, and there is no error, no sin, sickness, nor death."

In presenting the spiritual idea, or Christ, to human consciousness, Christian Science reveals God as lovable, and man as beautiful, spiritual, and perfect. What is lovely is lovable and attractive, and holds the heart to true and lasting enjoyment, which is as continuous in unfoldment as it is pure in nature and origin. A human being's foes are primarily those of his own household—those of his own thinking—until he learns that he lives, moves, and has his being in God, divine Mind, and that his thoughts are true and real only as they reflect God.

The only deliverance, therefore, a man needs is deliverance from false material beliefs, which comes when he opens the door of his heart to the angels of divine Love, to whatever witnesses to the presence and power of God. He learns to yield alert appreciation and response to good, and thus frees himself from the false beliefs in the reality of evil, separation from God, selfishness, and mortality.

"Heal through Truth and Love; there is no other healer," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 8 of "Rudimental Divine Science." How simple and clear is such an admonition! Obviously, that which is not of Love is not lovely, and needs to be seen as untrue. The clear demand of God to vindicate the claims of divine perfection should and does bring a joy and peace to the heart that passes all worldly understanding. This clear demand of divine Love on the daily life, practice, and thinking of the Christian Scientist makes him a better worker, a better thinker, a better citizen, a better friend, a better Christian than he used to be. He soon learns that to entertain a sense of evil makes him a peace-breaker, rather than a peace-maker, and robs him of the heaven which it is his privilege to enjoy. His life-motive thus becomes single, honest, and pure. His one desire is to reflect the beauty of God's power and love to all with whom he comes in contact. He can say from a truly grateful, overflowing heart, *"God leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth us from sin, disease, and death."*

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

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The Song of the Thrush

When the sunset glows over the woodlands
More sweet rings my lyrical cry,
With the pain of my yearning to be 'mid the burning
And beautiful colours that lie
'Midst the gold of the sun-down sky,
Where over the purple and crimson and amber the rose-pink cloud-curls fly.

Sweet, sweet swells my voice thro' the woodlands,
Repetitive, marvellous, rare:
And the song-birds cease singing as my music goes ringing
And eddying echoing there,
Now wild and now debonair,
Now fill'd with a tumult of passion that throbs like a pulse in the hush'd warm air!

—WILLIAM SHARP (FIONA MACLEOD). Poems. (New York: Duffield.)

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Take on A Firm Appearance In Quiet Market

Utilities, Industrials and Specialties Record Moderate Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP) — Sleepy-time financial markets ambled along at a snail's pace today with only occasional moments of wakefulness to break the soporific monotony.

The undertone of stocks was firm, however, notwithstanding the trading activity was not so much greater than that of Saturday's deadly dull session. Some of the alcohols and other specialties improved substantially on small buying and the list, as a whole, was moderately higher.

Advances in the late dealings ranged from 1 to 5 points or so.

Alcohols were particularly buoyant while other firm groups included metals, specialties, rails and utilities. National Distillers soared 7 points. Issues up 2 to around 5 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Chrysler, Case, du Pont, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Public Service of New Jersey, American Commercial Alcohol, New York Central and Santa Fe.

Transfers approximated 1,550,000 shares.

Grains and cotton showed signs of recovery, with wheat getting up a cent or more a bushel. Silver, rubber and sugar futures were a bit higher. European gold currencies and sterling rallied against the dollar, although the price of bar gold at London was somewhat lower. Bonds were moderately irregular.

Small Short Interest

While market observers were still waiting for "something to happen" that might rejuvenate the list, the fact that the short interest has dwindled to around 900,000 shares, compared with more than 1,400,000 on June 30, last, was a little disquieting to some. On the other hand, however, proponents of the advance point out that sentiment, while not overly enthusiastic, is preponderantly bullish and that bearish operations for some time have been at a minimum.

The consensus in brokerage circles seems to be that this week should witness the consummation of the organization of the national recovery program with the odds now in favor of success. At the same time, various difficulties are envisaged. The inflationists entertain the belief that if the Administration's plans do not meet with the hoped-for results, recourse will be had to currency expansion in addition to further broadening of the credit field.

Government Bonds Rise

Narrowing yields on United States Governments, as several issues advanced to new highs for the year, was the principal feature of the bond market today.

Corporate domestic issues moved in an irregular groove, which made little impression on the general price level, while foreign loans displayed mixed tendencies.

While Libertys were neglected, there was a good inquiry for the short-term Treasury notes, and buyers were forced to bid at advances from 3-32 to ¼ of a point. The new Treasury 3¼s and Treasury 3⅛s reached new 1933 highs.

Strength of British Governments and weakness in the German Dawes and Young issues represented the two extremes in the foreign list. South American loans were heavy.

High-grade railroad liens of an investment character showed a tendency to soften in light trading, while issues in the lower-priced category moved both ways. Atchison General 4s at one time yielded about ½ a point and Canadian Pacific 4s were slightly lower. Great Northern 4½s sold about two points lower. In the utility group, American Telephone bonds were steady and Postal Telegraph 5s benefited from a good inquiry.

United States Rubber, Philadelphia & Reading C. and I. and Goodyear loans were firm spots in the industrial group.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.81½	.85	.81¼	.84¼	+.03
December	.85	.89½	.84⅞	.88	+.03
May	.88⅝	.93¼	.88⅝	.92⅜	+.03⅛
	Corn				
September	.44½	.47⅝	.45½	.46¾	+.01⅛
December	.50½	.52¾	.50	.52	+.01⅝
May	.56½	.58⅝	.56	.57⅞	+.01½
	Oats				
September	.35⅞	.37⅜	.35¾	.37⅛	+.01½
December	.38⅝	.40⅞	.38⅜	.40	+.01¼
May	.41⅝	.44¼	.41⅛	.43½	+.02¼
	Lard				
September	5.40	5.55	5.40	5.55	+.10
December	5.70	5.85	5.70	5.85	+.10

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
October	.70⅛	.70⅛	.70⅛
December	.71⅞	.71⅛	.71⅝
May	.77	.76¾	.76¾

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

Melville Shoe

	1933	1932	Inc.%
4 wks to Sept. 2	$1,500,476	$1,096,107	36.8
36 weeks	13,046,012	14,113,580	*7.5

*Decrease.

Chain store sales compare:

Interstate Department Stores

Sales of Interstate Department Stores, including the company's own departments and excluding groceries and leased departments, compare as follows:

	1933	1932	Inc.%
August	$1,394,011	$1,147,966	21.4
Seven months	9,378,799	10,323,659	*9.1

Sales in July showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent from the like month of 1932.

Dividend Declarations

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc., declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20. This is the first distribution since Jan. 1, 1932, when a dividend of 40 cents was paid.

Endicott Johnson Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21; also the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Range Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 11	Last Sept. 9
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2900	10½	9⅝	10½	9¾
13¾	8½	..	Addressograph	4800	11½	10¾	11½	10⅝
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	8	7⅞	8	8
107¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	1600	105½	99	105⅛	..
32¼	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	25000	30	28½	29	29½
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4400	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
21½	2	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	13⅝	13	13⅝	..
143⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	2800	140	134½	140	134½
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2200	20½	19	20⅛	18⅞
24	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	16	16	16	..
9¼	⅜	..	Amal Leather	100	6½	6½	6½	..
44¾	18½	2	Amerada	1100	44½	43½	44	44
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	28	26½	28	28½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	19½	18¾	19½	18½
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45¼
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	34	33⅞	34	..
97½	49	4	Am Can	4200	94	90⅝	93	90⅜
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	..	..	31½	29¾	31
59	15	..	Am Car & F pf	..	..	43⅜	43¼	43¾
51¼	34	3	*Am Chicle	200	46	46	46	46
89⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	19400	70	63	70	62½
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	3½	3½	3½	..
13	3⅛	..	Am European	400	8⅛	8½	8⅝	8½
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3700	14	12¼	14	12⅜
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	26⅜	25⅛	26⅜	26½
35⅝	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	20	19½	20	..
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	17	17	17	..
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	2100	19¾	18⅞	19	18½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	10	10	10	..
17½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	300	11½	10	11½	..
15⅞	4¼	..	Am International	1300	11¾	10⅝	11¾	10¾
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	400	33	31½	33	..
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	51	51	51	..
23⅝	3⅞	..	Am Metal	2400	20¼	18⅝	20¼	19½
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	4800	12¾	11½	12¾	11⅝
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	24½	24½	24½	..
35	9	1	Am P&L 5% pf	300	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	..
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	25400	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	15½
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	14400	23½	22	23½	22½
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	37⅞	37¾	37¾	..
4½	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
36⅝	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	70	25⅛	24¾	24¾	28
42½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5200	39½	38	39½	37⅛
73	30½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	58¼	57	58¼	..
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2800	21⅝	21	21¼	20
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	600	40¾	40	40¼	40
24	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	64⅝	63	64½	..
112½	80	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	100	109¼	109¼	108	..
134⅝	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	3200	131⅞	127⅝	131⅜	128
37⅝	10	..	Am Type F pr	80	25	25	25	..
43¼	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	3800	29	28½	28¾	28
35⅞	9¼	1	Am W W&E ct	400	23¾	22	23¾	22
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	2500	14½	13¼	14⅛	..
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	600	52¾	48⅝	52¾	..
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	55	55	55	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	31000	17⅞	16½	17⅞	16¾
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	2500	27½	26½	27⅛	26½
115	95	7	Archer Dan Mid	20	115	114¾	115	..
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	3800	5	4⅝	5	4¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	900	58¾	55⅞	58¾	55
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	5	5	5	..
9	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6
9¾	3½	..	Art Metal Const	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16
80½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	4500	68¼	64½	68⅛	65
79¾	30	3	Atchison pf	200	73	71	73	71½
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2600	47½	46¾	47⅜	..
26	4½	..	Atl Gulf & WI	100	23½	23½	23½	..
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	4600	30½	29⅜	30½	29⅛
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	..
15	1½	..	Atlas Tack	400	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝
44¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	6800	63½	62⅛	63½	58⅝
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	9800	11¾	10⅜	11⅜	10¾
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	11800	13⅞	13	13⅞	13
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	12500	34¾	32	34⅜	32
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	35½	32½	35½	..
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	38	38	38	..
7	7⅛	..	Barker Bros	20	4½	4	4	..
24¼	8½	..	Barker Bros pf	10	19	19	19	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	6800	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	17	16¾	17	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	11⅜	10¼	10¼	9½
91½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	92½	92¾	92⅝	93½
15	13¾	1½	Beneficial Ind L	200	15	14	14	14
21¼	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	9400	18¼	17⅛	18	17⅝
31½	9	..	Best & Co	800	32¾	31	32¾	..
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	11400	40¾	37¾	40¼	37⅝
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	64½	62	64½	..
19¼	3¾	..	Blaw Knox	200	14¼	13¾	14¼	..
50	24	7	Blumenthal pf	10	50	50	50	..
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	600	11⅜	10¼	11¼	10¼
37⅝	18	1.60†	Borden	11400	27	25½	27	26
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	3100	47	45	46⅜	44
44	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	7200	19¼	18⅜	19⅛	..
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
9¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6	6	6	..
53⅞	28	3	Brown Shoe	200	49⅝	49	50	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick alke	400	11	10¼	11	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9¼
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	13¼	13⅛	13¼	..
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	500	5⅞	5½	5¾	..
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	25	25	25	24¾
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	900	4½	4¼	4⅛	4¼
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	3400	18	17⅛	18	17
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	4	4	4	4
4¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
7½	1¼	..	utterick	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1500	34⅞	32⅝	34⅝	32
			—C—					
34⅞	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	25½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16¼	2	..	Campell WY&C	600	10⅞	10	10¼	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	6½	5⅜	6½	5⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅜
41½	7½	..	Canada Dry	1500	32	29	31⅞	29
35½	15	1†	Cannon Mills	400	27	26½	26½	..
12½	4½	..	Capital Admin	500	9	9	9	..
35½	35½	1.50b	Capital Admin pf	100	29¾	28½	29½	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	4300	78½	72½	78	72½
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1200	23⅞	21¾	23⅞	21¾
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	17800	47½	43¾	47½	44⅜
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	10	0 3	3	3	3
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	33	33	33	..
42⅞	8⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3500	37⅜	34½	37⅜	34¾
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	5	4⅜	5	..
26⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	16½	16½	16½	..
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2700	49	47¼	49	46⅝
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5200	46¾	45¼	46⅝	45½
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	4	3⅜	4	3½
7⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & G West	300	4	4½	4⅝	..
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	11½	10⅞	11½	..
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	8¾	8	8¾	8¼
18¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2500	14¼	12¾	14	13½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1500	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	11¼
24¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	22½	22	22½	..
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	10½	9½	10⅜	9½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	22½	21	21	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	6¼	6	6¼	6
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	9¼	9	9¼	..
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	11	10	11	..
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	26	25½	26	24¼
49⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	21800	49⅞	43⅞	49⅞	44⅛
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	68	68	68	67
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	600	2½	2	2½	..
75	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	900	17½	16⅛	17½	..
24½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	12700	26	23¾	25½	23⅞
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	6¼	5¾	6¼	6
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	40	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	6300	18	17⅜	18	17¼
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	76	76	76	..
24½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	27	22¾	26	..
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	700	63	58½	63	58
17¾	4	..	Comm Credit	1200	17⅝	16⅜	17½	..
25	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	25	25	25	..
25½	16	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	39½	38	39½	..
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	14300	40½	36½	40	36⅝
6¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	25700	3	2¾	3	3
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	37
27⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	5400	25	23½	24⅝	23¼
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4½	4½	4½	..
14⅜	5⅝	..	Consol Film I pf	3000	12	11⅜	12	11½
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	4200	49½	47¼	49½	47
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	400	90¾	90½	90¾	90½
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	21300	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¼
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5½	5½	5½	..
11⅜	1	..	Consol Textile	900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
10¼	1½	..	Container A	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	1500	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	13	12¾	13	..
3¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	900	2	2	2	2
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	61	61	61	..
68	35½	2	Cont Can	700	66½	63½	66	64
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	12½	11½	12½	..
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	29½	28	29½	28½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	5500	2¼	2	2¼	2
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	7200	19	18¼	19	18
90¾	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2400	87½	85⅞	87⅝	86½
145⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	160	130½	130¼	130½	139
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	800	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	..
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	800	31⅜	31	31¼	..
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	10	10	10	9⅞
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1500	47¾	45	47⅞	..
8½	2	..	Crown Zellerback	600	6⅞	6½	6⅝	..
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	2	2	2	2
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	37	37	37	..
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	48	48	48	..
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	23½	23	23½	23
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	55	55	55	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2800	3¼	3	3¼	3
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	..
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1100	15¾	15⅜	15¾	..
			—D—					
8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	200	7⅜	7	7⅜	6½
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
49	5⅝	..	Deere & Co	1200	36⅜	33¾	35¾	34
93⅜	27⅞	..	Del & Hudson	900	78½	74½	78⅝	73
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2100	36⅝	34⅜	36⅛	34¼
18⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	66	65	66	..
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	30	30	30	..
39½	17¼	1	Diamond Match	200	23¾	23½	23¾	..
38⅞	12	1†	Dome Mines	3600	34	33½	34	33½
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	400	22	21½	22	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1300	15½	14⅝	15½	15½
3½	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	5400	81⅜	77⅜	81⅝	78¼
28⅝	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	23	22	22	..
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2200	82⅞	81	82⅞	82
16	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	13¼	13⅛	13½	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	21½	19¾	21½	19¾
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	2900	5	5	5¼	5
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3100	9	8½	9	8⅝
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1200	47½	46½	47½	..
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	55	54	55	..
122	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	117	117	117	..
13⅜	6½	..	Equitable Off Bld	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
25⅜	3⅜	..	Erie RR	1800	22½	22	22⅝	21½
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1200	22	21¼	22	21
18¼	3	..	Eurake Vacuum	400	11	10¼	11	..
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	8½	8½	8½	..
75	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	52	52	52	..
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	20½	20½	20½	..
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T&R	4400	27	25½	26⅝	25¾
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	400	73½	73	73½	..
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	56¼	55¾	56⅛	56
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	11	11	11	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	17⅜
26¼	13⅞	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	21½	20⅜	21½	20½
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	400	16⅛	16	16⅛	14⅜
18¼	12½	..	Fox Film A	800	15⅜	14	15⅜	..
44½	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1400	43½	42¼	43⅝	..
			—G—					
8¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	4	4	4	..
30⅝	⅞	..	Gamewell	80	19	19	19	19½
12	2⅜	..	GenAm Inv	800	9½	9	9½	..
43½	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	38½	37	38½	37
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1800	22¼	21	22¼	21½
20½	11½	1	Gen Baking	1400	15½	15⅜	15½	..
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	600	8¼	8	8	..
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	500	6½	6	6	..
30¼	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	128	24¾	23½	24¾	23⅜
39¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	2600	38¾	37½	38⅝	37¼
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1¼
35¼	10	1	Gen Motors	16900	34⅝	33	34¼	32½
95	65½	.8	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	91½	91½	91½	..
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	500	5½	5	5⅛	..
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	80	11¾	11	11	11½
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	400	4½	4½	4½	4
49⅛	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	42½	41	42¼	..
4¾	⅜	..	Gen Realty	900	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅜
22⅜	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	17½	16½	17¼	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	13½
7⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	6	5¾	6	5½
20	3⅜	..	Glidden	900	18	17¼	18	17¼
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1300	8¾	8	8¾	8½
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1900	23	22½	23	23⅜
21½	3	..	Goodrich	4800	16½	15½	16⅜	15¼
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	100	43	43	43	..
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	4300	38⅜	36	38¾	38¾
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	68	68	68	66
17½	7⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅝	..
5⅝	1	..	Graham Uaige	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
15⅝	3½	..	Granby	400	11	10¾	11	10½
10⅝	3⅜	..	Grand Union	500	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
36⅝	15¾	1*	Grant (WT)	800	30	29	30	..
33¾	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	3800	28	26½	28	26
16⅜	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	100	13½	13½	13½	12¾
40⅞	7	2.40	Great

Financial: News and Comment

Trade Continues To Fall Off In Steel Industry

Prices Still Rising and Shipments Quite Steady —Motor Makers Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The steel industry is still in a declining phase as regards activity, while prices, on the other hand, seem still headed upward, except in a few cases such as steel scrap, the most sensitive steel commodity from a market standpoint.

The sharpest drop has been in new business, with production the next most active declining department. Shipments, on the other hand, are holding quite steady. Consumption is also apparently holding up very well.

Declines in operations lately have at least been more moderate. The industry is gaited at 45 per cent of capacity as compared with the peak of 60 per cent, comparing also with 50 per cent as the average rate through August, as computed by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Evidently the steel makers are expecting a revival most any time. Such is indicated by their hesitancy to put blast furnaces out of blast, though it is known that present pig-iron production is exceeding the immediate need for it.

Codes Check Business

Hesitancy about codes is undoubtedly holding back steel business. Consumers of steel do not know completely where they stand as yet as to costs of their own manufacture. Moreover, the steel makers are not pushing sales very vigorously because of price uncertainty. Those who violate the code are subject to fines, and the steel makers are naturally cautious in making their sales for fear they violate some principle pertaining to extras, basing points, etc.

Barometers for August revealed the declining trend of the industry during that month. Steel ingot production dropped 16 per cent in daily rate, while the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation fell 129,681 tons. Pig iron production, however, increased 2 per cent in daily rate because of the inelasticity of production and the cumbersome operations involved in starting or stopping a furnace. However, there was a net decline for the month of eight furnaces, 98 being in blast at the start of the month, this decline suggesting a lower pig iron production during September.

Production of steel ingots during the first eight months of the year came to 15,093,613 tons by comparison with 9,350,662 tons for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exact average rate of operations in August had been 49.42 per cent of capacity, as compared with 58.95 per cent during July.

Motor Makers Active

Demand from the automobile makers is falling off moderately, but is holding up better than normal for this time of year. Automobile production in August is estimated unofficially as 171,145 cars and trucks, compared with 177,080 in July.

The principal decline in scrap prices has been in the Chicago market, where heavy melting steel scrap receded 25 cents a ton, averaging $10 a ton. The scrap trade is of the opinion that as soon as the mills can see definite improvement on the way they will be back in the market for a substantial tonnage of scrap as their holdings are moderate.

One of the most interesting orders for steel in a long time involved 13,350 tons of galvanized sheets for shipment to Argentina, where they are to be used as barriers against the crop-destroying locusts. This contract was placed with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company and was valued at $1,350,000, and will be manufactured at three of the company's plants. It will entail capacity operations at the Vandergrift plant for three or four weeks. Delivery is to be made within a month.

Awards of highway construction projects for the week ended Aug. 28 were the second best of the year, thus creating a good outlet for reinforcing concrete bars and mesh.

Discount on Tin Plate

Though the original understanding of the steel code was that one price was to apply to all consumers, there is now talk of giving the large consumers of tin plate a discount of 7½ per cent. Moreover, the establishment of quantity differentials will give large buyers the advantage in other steel products.

Nonferrous metals have been very steady on the whole throughout the week. Tin declined a cent a pound during the week while silver advanced a quarter cent an ounce. Probably the feature of the week was the appearance of some unusually favorable statistics for August, showing that surplus stocks declined the most drastically in many months.

Purchasing of the metals was quiet with the exception of lead, activity in which developed during the latter part of the week on the realization of consumers that they are poorly covered on their needs of late September.

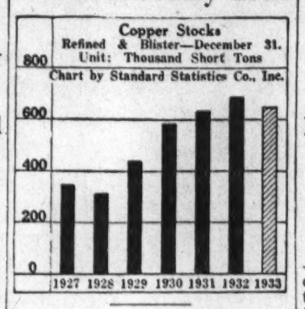
The copper market was firm here though weakened a trifle abroad, becoming available at 7.95 cents a pound, European ports, due to the aggressive selling on the part of the Katanga Company, the Belgian copper property in Africa.

Lead and zinc prices were the same all week, which applies to most of the minor metals. The many uncertainties at Washington surrounding the workability of the many codes are given as the reasons for the dullness among the metals.

Dodge Retail Deliveries Gain

DETROIT, Sept. 11—Dodge dealers retail deliveries the week ended Sept. 1 broke all records for the year, at 6311. Of the week's total 3029 were Dodge passenger cars, up 22.1 per cent from previous week. There were 867 Dodge truck deliveries, up 8.9 per cent from previous week, and 2415 Plymouth deliveries, up 10.6 per cent. Total Dodge dealers deliveries the week ended Sept. 1 of 6311 units gained 392.3 per cent over corresponding period of 1932.

Copper Production Is Reduced by Code



Provisions of the NRA copper code will result in curtailment of production to around 205,000 tons a year.

Domestic consumption during even the dull year, 1932, amounted to 263,500 tons. This low total compares with 451,033 tons in 1931, 632,508 tons in 1930 and a peak of 889,293 tons in 1929.

Thus, a return even to the comparatively restricted 1931 rate of consumption would reduce present unwieldy stocks at the rate of nearly 250,000 tons a year, under the present production quota.

Orders Relaxed By Commission to Help Railway Companies

WASHINGTON — Nineteen railroads will not charge current operating expenses with $24,155,978 on account of unamortized equipment retired or to be retired, as result of special authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By special order, they will clear the accounting entries incident to retirement of unproductive equipment by charging them direct to profit and loss accounts. Relaxation of I. C. C. policy to aid the carriers and relieve unemployment is seen in its liberal attitude.

Dismantling and retirement of equipment when depreciation reserves are inadequate to fully cover retirements is thereby made possible. This will afford some unemployment relief, since workers must be re-employed to dismantle the equipment.

The special dispensation also avoids heavy charges against operating expenses when maximum efforts are being made to show the best possible earnings.

The $24,155,978 includes all authorizations between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1. The entries have been and will be made on books of the carriers when and as the equipment actually is scrapped. The figure compares with $35,516,126 so charged under 26 authorizations to 23 roads in 1932.

The theory of the commission is that the depreciation in question should have been charged to operating expenses in past years; in that case it would have been reflected in profit and loss account. The equipment will not be in service for the years necessary to amortize it, at assigned depreciation rate.

Southern Railway, with authorization covering entry of $10,145,010, heads the 1933 list, with Baltimore & Ohio's $3,667,000 second. Other roads whose items involve substantial amounts include Nickel Plate, with two authorizations totaling $2,415,627, covering 6330 freight and work cars, 19 passenger cars and 146 locomotives.

Shorter Hours Of Work No Aid To Employment

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—With the Administration depending to a large extent upon shorter working hours as a means of increasing employment the Alexander Hamilton Institute, in its current bulletin, points out that this theory has not worked out in the past.

"The theory that shorter working hours will increase employment," says the Institute, "is not supported by past experience. Past experience shows that employment decreases with a reduction in working hours and increases with a gain in working hours. From October, 1932, to March, 1933, for instance, the number of hours worked per factory employee declined from 39.5 hours per week to 36.5 hours. This decrease in working hours was accompanied by a drop in the number of employees from 5,421,000 in October to 4,957,000 in March. The rise in employment from 4,957,000 in March to 6,024,000 in July was accompanied by an increase in working hours from 36.5 hours per week to 44 hours per week.

"The past tendency of employment and working hours to move in the same direction and not in opposite directions suggests that the Government's drive to shorten working hours may reduce employment instead of increasing it."

N. Y. Bank Stocks Yield 5½ Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The New York City bank stock market again reacted during the past week, with the result that the group on the average now yields about 5½ per cent. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,435,846,000, compared with $1,493,856,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $58,010,000, or 3.9 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely, $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The current average yield of the 16 stocks of 5.46 per cent compares with a yield of 5.25 per cent reported on Sept. 1. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.09 times their known book value, compared with 1.14 on Sept. 1. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 10.5 times their known earnings, compared with 10.9 on Sept. 1.

Possible Extra Floor Tax Seen By Cotton Mills

Manufacturers Feel That Burden Not Intended Nor Contemplated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 11—Unless they can get the present confusion concerning the interpretation of the cotton floor tax sections of the processing tax regulations cleared up very soon, cotton manufacturers see themselves saddled with an extra tax burden of 1.7716 cents a pound on their floor stocks of cotton yarn, cloth and stock in process, a burden they believe was not contemplated nor intended in the law and one which in most cases means a flat loss to the mill.

The seriousness of the situation is seen in the fact that the amount involved will probably run in excess of $11,000 for an average fine goods mill, and several times this amount for a coarse goods mill. It has been estimated that a total tax loss of perhaps $200,000 is at issue for the New Bedford group of fine goods mills, and, for the entire fine goods industry, it may exceed $500,000.

In the coarse goods division the amount of tax involved will run into several million dollars, and the total at stake might reach $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 for the entire cotton goods industry.

Information Needed

If they are to be saddled with this burden, the mill men contend, they should know it now, and be allowed to figure it into their costs, but the interpretation of the law and the regulations under it remain so confused at present that nobody knows what is the proper course to take.

And Secretary Wallace's recent statement that the floor tax will not be retained by the Government, but will be returned in the form of a refund to the mills at the termination of the cotton process tax law, has served to further confuse the situation.

The cotton processing tax has been fixed at 4.2 cents a pound, but the floor tax, being levied on finished goods or partially manufactured merchandise, takes into account the waste taken out during the manufacturing processes. Although this waste allowance in actual practice varies from 20 to 40 per cent according to the type of goods, the Secretary of Agriculture has arbitrarily fixed 5.2 per cent as the waste allowance. This makes the floor tax 105.2 per cent of 4.2 cents or 4.4184 cents a pound of manufactured goods.

This is the rate at which the floor taxes are now being paid, and this is the rate at which these taxes are chargeable to the buyers of goods.

According to Secretary Wallace, this is the rate at which the Government will make tax refunds when the processing tax is finally terminated and the sale value of the stocks of goods on hand automatically decreases by the amount of tax previously paid on them.

Tax Percentage

The mill men contend that the tax refund should be on a much higher percentage—equal, in fact, to the actual processing taxes paid on the goods which constitute the floor stocks at the time the process tax is terminated. To back up their contention, they refer to the United States Treasury Department pamphlet entitled "Regulations 82, Relating to the Tax on Floor Stocks." On page 33 under Section 16 (2), this pamphlet reads: "Whenever the processing tax is wholly terminated, there shall be refunded to such person a sum . . . in an amount equivalent to the processing tax with respect to the commodity from which processed."

This clause, mill men contend, may properly be interpreted to mean the refund would be determined by figuring the actual amount of cotton originally processed to produce the floor stocks on hand, and stock in process and then multiplying that amount by 4.2 cents a pound processing tax actually paid.

The processing tax itself is levied at the rate of 4.2 cents a pound on the actual amount of cotton opened. The Government was under no necessity for fixing any percentage allowance for waste.

Differential Issued

In attempting to establish a uniform basis for passing along this processing tax to the buyers of cotton goods, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York on Aug. 7 issued an arbitrary differential allowance of 35.36 per cent for waste in the manufacturing processes involved in the production of fine combed goods. This made the tax allowance per pound of finished cloth 6.19 cents on most types of fine combed goods made from American Peeler cotton. This is the figure now being sent out on invoices as necessary to reimburse the mill exactly for the processing taxes paid.

It is at this rate of 6.19 cents a pound of cloth that the mill men claim the Government's refund should be made instead of at the rate of 4.4184 cents a pound, as indicated by Secretary Wallace. The differential between these two figures is 1.7716 cents per pound of cloth, which would be a net loss to the mill if Secretary Wallace's interpretation is allowed to stand. On stock in process, the loss would average about half as much, or approximately eight-tenths of a cent a pound.

In an attempt to clear up the confusion and straighten out the situation by establishing some uniform method of procedure, efforts are now being made to bring the matter to the attention of Cabinet officials, and perhaps even to the President himself, without the red tape and welter of extraneous matter incident to a formal public hearing.

Commodity Exchange Holiday

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Commodity Exchange, Inc., will close at noon Wednesday, Sept. 13, in compliance with the NRA holiday throughout the State.

Owners of Billions of Foreign Bonds Await Federal Action

Authority Says Salvage Work Hampered by Delay in Forming Protective Corporation Under Securities Act—Two Billions in Default

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Unless the Corporation of Foreign Security Holders, provided for in Title II of the Securities Act of 1933, is called into existence promptly, the hope of American holders of more than $2,000,000,000 par amount of defaulted foreign dollar bonds may have to rest in the creation and operation of some private agency, according to an opinion expressed by Robert S. Byfield, an authority on foreign securities, in a pamphlet discussion of the foreign bond situation, prepared for Distributors' Group, Inc.

"The mere possibility of the existence of such a corporation," states Mr. Byfield, "has hampered a certain amount of salvage work which might have been initiated by private interests since the Securities Act became effective. The longer delay exists in their calling the corporation into existence or definitely disavowing it as an instrument of governmental action, the more serious the stalemate with regard to foreign securities will become."

Default Record Not Promising

Citing Department of Commerce figures, which show that of about $7,500,000,000 foreign dollar bonds outstanding, about $5,500,000,000 are now held in this country, Mr. Byfield points out that this constitutes less than 5 per cent of the internal long-term debts in the United States.

"Neither the market performance nor the default record of foreign dollar bonds has been very promising," he continues, "but in this respect it is almost indentical with the record of domestic bonds as a whole.

"There are, undoubtedly, foreign dollar bonds which will probably never resume the payment of even a portion of their service during this generation. There are, on the other hand, obligations of such countries as the United Kingdom and the Dominions, France, Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries which have withstood the test of the severest international depression in history, and so far, in some instances, due to strict adherence to the gold clause, have given a better market performance than our strongest domestic obligations.

"The vast majority of defaults in the foreign field occurred in respect to bonds originally offered to yield in excess of 6 per cent. Were we therefore to consider domestic bonds with 6 per cent coupons or higher, the showing is likely to be somewhat comparable to that of high yield foreign bonds.

"Due principally to the multitude of changes that have taken place in the staffs of investment banking houses and in the manner of conducting the business, holders of foreign bonds have found it difficult to obtain experienced advice and counsel as to their holdings. Presentation of the statistical picture with respect to a foreign bond, regardless of its completeness, may in many instances afford no clue as to whether the bonds should be held or sold.

Need Agency With Power

"It rather necessitates an intimate familiarity with the borrowing country and the affairs of the particular borrower within that country, coupled with an estimate of many complex factors. Furthermore, with rapidly changing conditions throughout the world an opinion rendered on a given date might prove to have been valid for only a short time after which—due to the occurrence of a new series of events—it might have to be completely revised.

"To be effective, investment counsel in the field of foreign securities must not only be continuously applied, but must be capable of being translated into action at a moment's notice.

"The possible future salvage of investments in foreign bonds, of course, varies widely. In many instances prices are out of line with values, due largely to 'repatriation' or special repurchases by foreigners.

"No doubt in the case of many bonds advantage can be taken of opportunities to sell to foreign purchasers who have particular reasons for buying at a particular time. In other cases selling out securities at say, 50, for which the holder originally paid par, will merely result in being 'whipsawed,' and the domestic bonds in which the proceeds are likely to be invested may be of considerably inferior quality to those sold.

"In a word, the solution seems to be along the lines of proper organization for the eventual negotiataion of settlements and for the creation of an agency, which, possessed of detailed up-to-the-minute information and the ability and power to translate its decisions into immediate action, may administer the foreign bond holdings of American investors."

The World's Business

NRA Hardships

THAT the NRA program should run into some squalls is to be expected. No plan of the size and scope of the present one could be expected to function without a certain percentage of people objecting to it on various grounds, or without some industries feeling that they would be subjected to special hardship in the accepting of a code put forward by the Administration. There are, of course, misunderstandings in some sections of the country which should be eradicated, and they can be done away with only by more publicity of the proper sort regarding the aims of the New Deal. When local bodies or groups get together and agree on certain hours of work or adopt regulations which examination by those familiar with the recovery plan shows to be a misconception, when it is bruited about that businesses must be kept a-going and cannot be sold to a competitor or to some purchaser, when stores are uncertain whether they can hold special sales at which much material must be disposed of below cost, then it is evident that an intensification of the NRA educational program is needed.

* * *

Mr. Ford's Position

The authority of the NRA officials is not questioned by American business and yet there is a certain amount of wonder that arises out of the opposition of Mr. Ford to signing the automobile code. It may be true as he says that in signing it he would have to "live down to the code," since he pays more than the average of the motor companies to his workers, but the impression goes forth that in remaining apart he pays tribute to an individualism which is not so tenable today as it was 10 years ago. As he may produce popular priced autos which do not bear the "Blue Eagle" sanction, he will appear as an industrialist whose size and strategic position render him in a sense immune to NRA propaganda. There is undoubtedly a danger in running counter to a nation-wide movement, but it is one of the precious prerogatives of a democracy. So long as he pays more than NRA requires and increases employment in his plants, criticism directed against him is robbed of a good deal of its force.

* * *

Coal and Price Fixing

The heaviest weather encountered yet by the Ship of State is in the opposition of the Appalachian coal operators who cannot see themselves signing the code advanced by General Johnson. Their chief objection is to the price-fixing clause which calls for a marketing board of 10 members. The coal men assert almost violently that they see no reason why coal mine executives in the West and in Alabama should have any say as to what prices are charged for the product of Appalachian mines. The southern fields object because the wages of workers in Illinois, Indiana and in parts of the West are hardly raised at all, while miners in the South will get pay increases by as much as $2 a day. Hence, say West Virginia operators, they stand to lose considerable business, since their costs will be heavily raised and prices must be jacked up accordingly. The Administration felt that the five politically appointed members would aid in giving a fair market to all interests, but coal men see no point in their participation, since costs of some fields are to be raised "willy-nilly." The open and closed-shop problem is another possible source of argument. But even with the coal leaders and federal officials in open disagreement, little doubt is felt in informed circles that the Government program will be put through. The bankers of the nation submitted gracefully last week to the necessity of "playing ball" and there is sufficient elasticity in the program to allow for compromise on coal. The public is for code marketing, provided prices are not raised too drastically. The coal men can be glad that selling below cost and chiseling is to be outlawed. It is to be expected that they will get justice.

* * *

Gold Hoards in London

While gold is still a "disinherited child" so far as United States and most of Europe and the rest of the world is concerned, its movements are the subject of much interest and keen study, because one of these days it may sit at the currency tables of the nations as an honored guest. The London Economist in discussing gold movements of the first seven months of this year finds that the United Kingdom had a net importation of bullion and coin of £75,500,000 gold valued at par and that during the same period that the Bank of England increased its gold stocks by £70,300,000 which would appear to indicate that most of the imported gold went to the bank. This is not so, says the publication, since on analysis some £35,000,000 of the gold purchased by the bank was already in the country. It concludes that the other £40,000,000 gold is going into foreign private gold hoards in London. "This," says the Economist, "is a lamentable thought especially for those who envisage an early restoration of a gold standard capable of providing the world with an ample supply of credit and an equitable level of prices."

G. R. E.

Foreign Traders Move to Develop Overseas Volume

Organize National Group to Coördinate Efforts of Regional Bodies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—In accordance with recent developments of further coördinated effort among foreign traders and the curtailing of duplicated services, the formation is announced today of the National Federation of Foreign Trade Associations which will actively come into existence on Oct. 1 next.

As its name implies, the Federation is not a new foreign trade body, but a tying together of already existing organizations which shall utilize more intensively than in the past the physical facilities of the country's foremost foreign trade organization, the National Foreign Trade Council.

The temporary Chairman of the Federation is Mr. Reginald F. Chutter, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and Export Manager of Sharp & Dohme, whose efforts have largely been responsible in winning the Council's coöperation and securing national recognition for the federation idea.

The charter members already comprise many of the principal foreign trade groups in the country including the Baltimore Export Managers' Club, Export Managers' Club of Chicago, Foreign Trade Club of Cincinnati, Houston Trade Club, Foreign Trade Club of Newark, Overseas Automotive Club of New York, Foreign Traders' Association of Philadelphia, Export Managers' Club of St. Louis, and the Foreign Trade Club of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

With an appreciation of the seriousness of the present crisis in our overseas commerce about 25 regional foreign trade groups in as many cities have indorsed the plan in principle and either have or are preparing to affiliate with the new Federation.

Coördinating Activities

In emphasizing the practical work ahead of this new federated foreign trade activity, Mr. Gardner L. Harding, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, said today:

"The purpose of this new federation is to promote and extend American trade through coördination of the efforts and activities of the various regional and technical foreign trade associations now existing or which may hereafter be formed throughout the United States.

"The scope of its work will also include activities designed to develop a national foreign trade consciousness and national foreign trade policies through an organized interchange of ideas and opinions between the associations of foreign trade executives. Its activities will be national and not sectional in character, and its operations so conducted as to give effect to the views of its members nationally without domination by any section or locality.

"In obtaining these objectives the federation will initiate, through its component associations and individual members, discussions of practical foreign trade problems.

"While the federation for the sake of freedom of constructive thought and action may take independent action on any given issue, it has been agreed to have it operate under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council, seeking to develop country-wide opinion on questions of national policy affecting American foreign trade.

"In accordance with this policy federation members are now actively coöperating with the council's activities on the following lines of importance to every American foreign trader.

Contacting Export Firms

"A questionnaire has been widely circulated by the federation on the proposed reciprocal trade agreements with Latin America and other countries and a valuable digest of material is being submitted to the State Department for assistance during pending and forthcoming negotiations.

"A weekly press release is being disseminated through over 100 export associations and foreign trade committees of chambers of commerce, supplied by the council and distributed through federation auspices, on matters of first-class interest to foreign traders.

"Through the federation's member organizations, hundreds of export firms in all parts of the United States having frozen funds in Latin America have been directly contacted, preliminary to negotiations for the return of such funds which have already been successfully carried out in respect to $14,000,000 of American money in Brazil.

"Steps are being taken to facilitate and reduce the cost of travel abroad for representatives of American firms who belong to organization members of the federation.

"Federation members have been diligently at work during the summer in support of the continued activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and are now arranging to extend their own services, by an arrangement pending with the Government, to cover activities suspended under the economy program.

"In these and similar matters of material interest to actual exporters and importers the correlation of the opinions and recommendations of practical foreign trade executives scattered throughout the country will be concentrated in support of the American foreign trade movement as a whole. It is considered fitting that the National Foreign Trade Council should take the lead in this movement, since its organization is for the benefit of all foreign traders and is not confined to services for its own membership. The council will, accordingly, provide headquarters for the federation at India House, and will handle the necessary clerical work involved in its operation.

Demand for Motors Is Holding Up Well

Detroit, Sept. 11

THE motor market is holding up extremely well. Preliminary figures indicate August sales held close to July, and there are no signs of let-down in September.

Field men are sending encouraging reports to factories, and leads sales officials to anticipate a September showing equal to August.

It is doubtful if production will measure up to last month, due to seasonal tapering. It is customary for production to lag behind sales in the fall to facilitate disposal of field stock in preparation for new lines. But the fact that dealers this year are not carrying excessive inventories will reduce the spread between production and sales, as well as shorten the change-over period.

Both production and sales show irregularity among companies. Some will have higher production schedules in September and a few have experienced a slackening in sales. On the whole, however, output should not be far below August.

Signal Hill Oil Interests to Lose Part of Investment

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11—Studies made by a district committee for Signal Hill in connection with the oil code situation provide illumination on the subject of oil economies in a closely-drilled production area and tend to bear out the long-held contention that in such an area a good many interests have lost or are due to lose part of their investment.

The committee found that, exclusive of expenditures on easing-head plants, pipe lines, trucking and other outside items, the cost of the average barrel of oil at the surface at Signal Hill has been 81.7 cents, that under the new code it will be about 93.7 cents, or a 12-cent increase, and that under the posted prices up to to last week's advance realization averaged 88.7 cents.

Applying the ratio of price increase as posted last week, realization apparently is increased to about $1.02, leaving indicated return about 8 cents a barrel to operators. This, however, does not take into account capital investment cost.

It is estimated by the committee that capital invested in Signal Hill is now $90,863,000, which, at a 6 per cent basis, would raise the cost of oil to $1.35 a barrel on the old basis.

Some opposition is being expressed in Signal Hill to the 60,000-barrel quota set under the code allotment, although this is an increase of 4825 barrels daily over the old voluntary control allotment. Signal Hill in the week of Sept. 2 reached an output of 75,000 barrels.

Signal Hill employment was set at 3478 workers just before the code and it is estimated that 870 workers will have been added if the code requirements are adhered to.

Pennsylvania Road Reports Improved Freight Loadings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 11—In contrast to reports from many other major industries, the central region of the Pennsylvania Railroad system has maintained an almost uninterrupted upward swing in freight traffic since the last of April, according to an announcement just made public.

August carloadings were 60 per cent above the like month a year ago and 3 per cent ahead of July, when loadings were 14 per cent better than in June. Except for a short time when the coal mines in western Pennsylvania were closed by strikes, steady gains have been reported.

Special significance was attached by the company's officials to the continued increase in volume of ore hauled from the lakes to inland furnaces. In August, 50 per cent more ore was carried than in July. This traffic for the season thus far is 261 per cent above last year.

In spite of the strike, coal is doing its part in keeping the railroad wheels turning, according to the report. To find a coal movement as high as that of last week, business would have to turn back 30 months to the week of Feb. 14, 1931. The August coal traffic was 23 per cent higher than in August, 1931, and 5 per cent above the like month in 1930.

Wilcox Oil Production Declines Over 25 P. C.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 11—Potential production from Wilcox sand of Oklahoma City field has declined more than 25 per cent from potential figures shown in gauges taken less than six months ago, show reports of Corporation Commission based on tests of 16 wells.

These show potential production of 165,084 barrels daily, compared with 222,877 in April. Gas volume declined to 696,277,000 cubic feet from 1,406,009,000. Drop was 26 per cent in oil and 50 per cent in gas. Oil ratios are also dropping, showing one barrel to 4218 cubic feet of gas, compared with previous requirements of 6308 cubic feet of gas. Three of 16 wells showed larger new potentials.

To Lift Insurance Restrictions

Restrictions by the Massachusetts insurance department regulating payments on cash surrender value and making of loans on policies, put into effect at the time of the banking holiday, will soon be lifted. Insurance Commissioner Brown stated, following announcement of the removal of restrictions in New York and Connecticut. It is believed that when the auto insurance matter has been disposed of the commissioner will take up the subject of removing restrictions on life policies.

Boyce Committee Says $11,500,000 Bonds Deposited

Some 25 P. C. of Issues Guaranteed by National Surety Already In

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—More than $11,500,000 face amount of real estate bonds guaranteed by the National Surety Company have been deposited with the nation-wide bondholders' committee, headed by C. Prevost Boyce of Baltimore, chairman, it was announced today.

Announcement has also been made of the formation of a committee to represent the bondholders of National Union Mortgage Company. The bonds of this company, according to the announcement, are secured by collateral which includes $1,136,500 face amount of real estate securities guaranteed by the National Surety Company. The committee states that it will take steps so that this collateral may be deposited with the Boyce committee, and in its opinion these bonds should be so deposited.

The committee of the National Union Mortgage bonds, with respect to the collateral which is guaranteed by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and the Maryland Casualty Company, is recommending the acceptance of the refunding plan offered by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and the Maryland Casualty Company. Approximately 150 dealers, operating in many sections of the country, ahe now actively coöperating with the Boyce Committee, its chairman reported. The Boyce Committee is making a campaign to speed up deposits of bonds, even though at this time the committee has on deposit more than 25 per cent of the bonds guaranteed by the National Surety Company.

The Boyce Committee is gratified at the response to its invitation to bondholders to deposit their bonds, but points out that the attainment of its aims for bondholders will more speedily be realized if the holders of these bonds will make their deposits as quickly as possible.

In addition to Mr. Boyce, members of the committee are: James J. Minot Jr., of Jackson & Curtis, Boston and New York; Virgil C. McGorrill, the State Investment Company, Portland, Maine; Mervyn H. Sterne, Ward, Sterne & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Eugene B. Favre, Murphey, Favre & Co., Spokane, Wash.; Phil S. Dickinson, Nichols, Terry & Dickinson, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Milton S. Trost, Stein Bros. & Boyce, Louisville, Ky.; Herbert K. Moss, Kalman & Co., Inc., St. Paul, Minn.; F. L. Morrison, Conrad, Bruce & Co., San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif.; W. Glenn Rule, Boatmen's National Company, St. Louis, Mo.; William K. Barclay Jr., Barclay, Moore & Co., Philadelphia, Penna.; William H. Porter, W. H Porter & Co., Portland, Maine; the Honorable Franklin R. Chesley, attorney, Boston, Mass.; and George P. Hardgrove, Ferris & Hardgrove, Spokane and Seattle, Wash. Counsel for the committee are Messrs. Emory, Beeuwkes, Skeen & Oppenheimer of Baltimore and Messrs. Hays, Hershfield, Kaufman & Schwabacher of New York.

The committee is ready to give any information desired in connection with its work. Edward M. Thomas, Six South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md., is assistant secretary of the committee.

July Retail Auto Financing Is Down

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Retail automobile financing in July was $65,134,765 and number of cars financed 182,222, compared with $65,514,154 and 185,286 in June and $44,716,907 and 132,467 in July, 1932, according to reports from 282 automobile financing organizations to the Census Bureau. Wholesale financing was $58,308,782, compared with $56,937,616 in June and $26,016,028 in July, 1932.

In July, 84,282 new cars were financed on $43,333,572, compared with 84,358 on $43,004,313 in June and 45,816 on $24,149,326 in July, 1932. Used cars financed were 93,930, on which advances totaled $20,542,189, compared with 96,741 and $21,181,515 in June, and 82,687 and $19,225,478 in July, 1932. Unclassified financing totaled $1,259,004, a small decline from June and July of 1932.

Representative Stocks Decline 4.80 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Sept. 9 was $13,785,302,750, a decrease of $695,025,000, or 4.80 per cent, as compared with the market value of $14,480,327,750 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $11,570,093,750, indicating an increase during the year of $2,215,209,000, or 19.15 per cent.

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Write for Circular
"Personal Service"
JOIN OUR 1934 TAX CLUB
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Bayreuth, 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I

Bayreuth, Ger.

AFTER the interval of the year 1932, which was dedicated to the celebration of the Wagner anniversary, a series of episodes led up to the Bayreuth Festival of 1933. It is as well to record these events, for though myths may no longer prosper on the soil of Bayreuth, legends still abound; also, without this short survey, it would be difficult to understand the peculiar character of the 1933 festival.

In 1931 Bayreuth was still devoted to the pure art of Wagner. Frau Winifred Wagner, the widow of Siegfried Wagner and the present "Herrin of Bayreuth," then used to stress the point that Bayreuth, far from the disturbing impressions of everyday life, should continue to be the scene of art celebrations, celebrations in the serious sense. She spoke of a Bayreuth style which was not to be confounded with rigid tradition; she thanked Toscanini and Furtwängler for their artistic achievements and idealistic aims, and declared that in 1933 also Bayreuth's one purpose should be to raise the public to a genuine appreciation of art through the works of the master.

* * *

It did not happen quite in that way. In 1933 there were obstacles to be overcome before one could experience undiluted and genuine art. One had met such obstacles before, thanks to all that is extraneous to Wagner's art and to Bayreuth, namely: the external trappings by which the genuine Wagnerites have always been most repelled. That there was a misunderstanding between Frau Winifred Wagner and Furtwängler is well known, for the conductor refused to allow any interference with his artistic activities. It is also known, that after much deliberation Toscanini withdrew his consent to cooperate because he could not feel that scope for genuine art was sufficiently assured in the festival of 1933. On the posters his name was placarded over with that of Richard Strauss, the great "substitute." He, however, took over only "Parsifal" from Toscanini. "Meistersinger" fell to the lot of Carl Elmendorff, who, originally, was to have conducted the two performances of the "Ring." Under the circumstances, he had more than his share of labor and responsibility.

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The public also was different this year. For Bayreuth, making a virtue of necessity, instead of being an international institution has become almost a national one. In the official and unofficial guidebooks to the festival, in articles, in periodicals and daily newspapers the important fact is proclaimed that while Wagner wrote for the whole world, he wrote especially for the German people. In order to attract a new public Frau Winifred Wagner had to call on the help of the new state. She is no longer completely the Herrin of Bayreuth. In future Bayreuth will not be able to carry on without the help of the state. That which "Wahnfried" always resisted until recently has come about through force of circumstances. From being a family affair the festival is developing into a national concern, and, as after the passing of Wagner, so after that of Siegfried Wagner, Bayreuth finds itself again at a turning point.

The festival opened with the "Meistersinger," which had been given only once since 1914, namely, in 1924, when the festivals were first resumed after the war. It was the outstanding event of this year's festival, for the only change in "Parsifal" was the conductor—Richard Strauss in the place of Toscanini—and the only alteration in the "Ring" was in the décor. The "Meistersinger" was the outcome of the collective efforts of Carl Elmendorff, conductor, Hans Tietjen, producer, and Emil Preetorius, scenic artist. This collaboration resulted in a united and effective whole. Tietjen, who, as General-Intendant of the Berlin Staatsoper, had already produced "Meistersinger," was rather too prone to overemphasis, and the meadow on which the fête takes place, when about 700 people are assembled on the stage, presented an overanimated spectacle. The "cudgeling scene" was a masterpiece and it would be difficult to conceive of anything more lively on the stage. Needless to say Emil Preetorius, from Munich, was responsible for this. This second act in particular, with Nuremberg at night, was a masterpiece of scenic art, while the other scenes—the cobbler's workshop, the interior of the church and the meadow—were scarcely second to it in veracity and poetry.

Elmendorff hovered, as usual, between robustness and delicacy, mechanicalness and sensitiveness, though he undoubtedly knows more than anybody else about the acoustic properties of the Festival-House. Among the artists, Maria Müller as Eva and Rudolf Bockelmann as Sachs come first; their dialogue in front of the workshop was the crowning point of the evening. Max Lorenz's Stolzing was lacking in nobility and lyricism, but in spite of this it was an impressive performance. The Beckmesser of Eugen Fuchs was quite unconventional and in its bitterness was near to being a tragi-comic figure. Erich Zimmermann as David and Alexander Kipnis as Pogner were excellent; less good were Ruth Berglund's Magdalene and Robert Burg's caricature of Kothner. The massed choruses rehearsed by Hugo Rüdel were first rate.

[This is the first of two articles on the Bayreuth Festival of 1933. The second will appear in an early issue.]

Berlin Art Exhibitions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Berlin

"NEW GERMANY" is seeking through the arts and through exhibitions of art to express the new viewpoint which has attained ascendancy in the Reich. Both the summer exhibitions in Berlin have strongly stressed the national aspect, which appears today as a significant artistic consideration.

In the "Thirty German Artists" exhibition at the Möller Gallery, pictures by artists of established reputations hang beside those of previously unheralded painters. While the works of the younger artists naturally awaken considerable interest, they embrace little that can be called outstanding.

This exhibition claims to present the "German" artist. Naturalism and realism here appear side by side, together with the work of some German expressionists from prewar days, serving as something of a historic background. It is particularly interesting to note that artists like Ernst Barlach, the sculptor, and Emil Nolde, the painter, who were out of favor a short time ago because their works did not present the "true German" type, are again represented at this exhibition.

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Emil Nolde has two pictures, "The Mill" and "Sunflowers." To many, Nolde embodies in his person and work the ideal painter of a retiring nature. He spends the summer secluded in his native country, Schleswig, and the winter in Berlin, absorbed in his work and oblivious to all that goes on round him. His pictures reveal an attitude of deep reverence for nature which, in strong and beautiful color, he paints in all its aspects. This tendency is clearly apparent in "The Mill," a structure white and phantomlike against a background of stormy violet sky. His sunflowers are real "suns," so dazzling is their gold.

Alexander Kanoldt has recently won general approval, but his still-lifes date from 1926 and represent that period of the realistic school to which the title "New Objectivity" is now applied. Objects stand out in even, cool colors with a prosaic clearness too matter-of-fact to be satisfactory.

Artur Degner's works are characteristic of a whole class of landscape painters. Colorful woods and meadows, small peasant houses, laborers in the fields—such are his subjects, painted with thick strokes of the brush and vivid colors, unpretentious but lacking also the charm of an artistic personality.

Philipp Harth is outstanding among the few sculptors of this exhibition. His two animal figures, "The Eagle With Its Prey," simple in form and full of inner tension, and "The Tiger," standing smooth and supple, ready for attack, are well known. Much could be expected of Harth were it not that he works slowly and with great effort, with long pauses.

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Under the title, "Contemporary German Art," the second exhibition is held at the Nierndorf Gallery. Here Xaver Fuhr, the talented Mannheim artist, has two pictures. The detail of a Gothic cathedral shown in the one presents an interesting conception. The masonry of a tower soaring upward is seen from beneath, in such a way that it fills the whole surface of the picture. Its Gothic laced ornaments, the fantastic gargoyles and the sharp lines of the statues are painted in gray water colors. The ascending growth is strongly expressed, as in the best architectural creations. It gives the impression of the Gothic form as convincingly as the very structure itself.

Fuhr may be said to draw his pictures with the brush, giving to every form a dark, and at times even black, outline. Colors are softened in their importance and appearance, but the forms are the more finely outlined. Out of the combination of vivid color and delicate dark stroke he evolves the characteristic appearance of his pictures, which have a delicate distinction of structure in all they portray.

Christian Rohlfs exhibits two pictures—one like a flowery ornament, the other of a buffalo ready to charge. A native of Holstein, who became a painter late in life. Rohlfs belonged to the Neo-impressionists of the end of the last century. He may be said to have combined impressionism with expressionism, in that he applied the impressionistic technic to fantastic subjects.

The water colors of the sculptor Ewald Mataré are charming, landscapes in rosy tones with indistinct and fuzzy trees. A rosy mist seems to be spread over his landscapes. There is a remarkable contrast between these water colors, painted with a light touch, and his bulky wood plastics.

Herbert Haseltine, Sculptor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

HERBERT HASELTINE, American sculptor, began the career which resulted in his bronze and marble animal studies when he was only 10. At this time his family was living in Rome, and a visit of Buffalo Bill's circus to the town so inspired the boy that he busied himself in the publication of a magazine entitled the Cowboy Gazette.

Thus, it was "animals" with Mr. Haseltine from the beginning. In those childhood days he drew and painted many pictures, two of which in particular show the sensitiveness to color atmosphere which has ever since been evidenced in his choice of medium. One of the pictures, a steel-gray and blue-red "Jousting," is not rhythmed to the polite wave of a plume, but shows a really tense movement of springing action; the other, in sunbaked desert colors, shows a West Indian riding past a group of wigwams.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Percheron Mare and Foal," by Herbert Haseltine, at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and the Phillips Andover Academy Art Museum (in Bronze), and at the Field Museum, Chicago (in Marble).

* * *

Some years later, while Mr. Haseltine was studying painting with M. Morot (incidentally he never studied sculpture with anyone) he modeled, one night during dinner, two polo players and their mounts in the thrilling moment of "Riding Off." At Morot's instigation, it was completed and presented to the Salon, where it won an Honorable Mention. Orders resulted from this first exhibit and thus began what Mr. Haseltine calls his first period, which lasted until the war.

The word which most quickly springs to mind in connection with the works of this period is "action." In "Polo," "Un puyazo," "Riding Off," "The Meadowbrook Team," the feeling is one of a crystallized moment of speed. They are dramatic moments and, as Mr Haseltine says, "pictorial" and sketchlike in comparison with the later works which depend less on episode than on character. And yet the whole essence of "Kildare"—a bronze commanded in 1908 by King Edward of his charger—is character: Kildare could not be confused with any other horse. All this becomes additionally interesting when we learn from Mr. Haseltine that the work of this first period appealed more to sportsmen and animal owners than to sculptors. Thus, although the method was less orthodox than it was to become later, the power to portray action and character was there to such an unusual degree that it compensated for any technical faults that might exist.

The World War interrupted work for four years. Mr. Haseltine was attached to the American Embassy in the capacity of special assistant to the Ambassador, from 1914 to 1917. When the United States entered the war he became a captain in the camouflage corps.

The second period, begun in 1919, when Mr. Haseltine held an exhibition of pre- and post-war work at the Galeries Georges Petit in Paris. This included two war "impressions," "Field Artillery" and "Les Revenants," the latter showing war-worn horses trailing wearily from the front. It was purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg Museum and by the Imperial War Museum, London. During this period Mr. Hazeltine turned to the study of Assyrian, Egyptian, Early Greek and Chinese sculpture and began to treat things "more with an eye to establishing planes." In "Les Revenants" his manner had begun to change, and in "Toro de Miura," 1921, the different trend is definitely visible.

During this second period there is a tendency toward treatment by planes, and toward simplicity. Details are treated chiefly as design, and interfere less with the main lines of the statue. The 20 "British Champion Animals" purchased by Mr. Marshall Field for the Field Museum in Chicago, some specimens of which are represented also in the Metropolitan Museum, Tate Gallery, Luxembourg and Phillips Andover Academy Art Museum, are of this period.

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In the third period, process becomes almost invisible, as in Ingres—the lines or indications of how the thing came to be are absent. The two State Bullocks modeled at Jamnagar, India, and executed in Burgundy stone in Paris (now in the Brooklyn Museum), and the equestrian statue of Jam Shri Rawalji, the first Maharaja of Nawanagar, illustrate this final phase. The more formal, stylized manner, and the marked omission and subordination of detail which characterize the third period are also evident in a few of the last of the Champion animals to be completed.

Technically, or structurally, what imparts the different aspect to the creations of this third period is that they are actually carved. The first sketch of the animal is always modeled in clay, but the final model from which the cast is made is now carved by Mr. Haseltine out of a solid plaster block, just as if he were sculpturing in marble.

The champions are all personalities: from the moonlit black marble Aberdeen-Angus bull, "Black Knight of Auchterarder," to the small "Southdown Ewe," which is effectively woolly, though of cire-perdue bronze plated with gold. The Maharaja sent his famous Kathiawar stallion all the way from India to Mr. Haseltine's studio in Paris to pose for the equestrian statue of Jam Shri Rawalji, founder of the dynasty. This statue, which is of heroic dimensions, will be erected in the middle of a lake, facing the statue (also by Mr. Haseltine) of the late Maharaja fronting an imposing monument designed by Sir Edward Lutyens, R. A.

The feeling of inevitability, inherent in any work of art, is present in Mr. Haseltine's work not only in style and technique, but also in the pose of each subject. "I do not hunt for it," he said; "the animal himself suggests it to me, usually at once."

The Curtain Is Up

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AMBASSADORS THEATER — "Is Life Worth Living?", an exaggeration in three acts, by Lennox Robinson. Produced Aug. 22, 1933.

Though the English theater has had a highly successful summer there had been no new productions in London for more than six weeks. Mr. Lennox Robinson's "Is Life Worth Living?" thus definitely marks the opening of the autumn season. It is a satire at the expense of the highbrows. An "advanced" repertory company, with Tchekhov and Strindberg as its star attractions, comes to the small Irish seaside resort of Innish. The effect that its unfamiliar plays have on the simple inhabitants of this town is remarkable. Russian futility and Scandinavian gloom cause Innish to abandon "stepping on the gas" in favor of turning on the gas oven; young men jump off the end of the pier, and leap into the sea with dire intent.

But since gas ovens in Innish are on the penny-in-the-slot system, and the young men in question jumped off the pier when the tide was out, and leapt into the sea only to find it so cold that before they knew what was happening they were making strongly for the shore, nothing really serious resulted. In fact, the ultimate consequences of bringing the highbrow drama to Innish were entirely fortunate, for it directly brought about two happy marriages.

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Strictly speaking, it is incorrect to describe "Is Life Worth Living?" as a satire, for satire is fundamentally serious. Real faults and defects are its subject matter. But most of the jokes in Mr. Robinson's play are concerned with things that do not belong to the advanced theater at all. One of the most fruitful sources of humor in the piece is Mr. Hector de la Mare, the head of the repertory company. The like of Mr. de la Mare never appeared on any repertory stage. He plays Strindberg with the saturnine air, the heavy cloak and ponderous tread, the portentous pauses and nasal delivery associated with barnstorming melodrama. Highbrows therefore can watch "Is Life Worth Living?" with their withers unwrung, for the people on the stage do not even remotely resemble them; but neither they nor anyone else can watch it with their sides unsplit. It is shatteringly, staggeringly funny almost all through, though the mighty gale of laughter that is aroused in the first act has an occasional lull in the second and third.

The strength of the company lies rather in its ensemble than in individual players. But Mr. Paul Farrell as De la Mare, Mr. Harry Hutchinson as an irascible hotel keeper and Mr. Joseph Linnane as his intellectually inquisitive but romantic son are even more amusing than their colleagues.

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Meanwhile arrangements for future productions are swelling apace. Mr. Matheson Lang is about to reappear in London after a long absence, Mr. Werner Kraus is coming over to play in Mr. Gerhardt Hauptmann's "Before Sunset," and Mr. Noel Coward is preparing a play with music for Mlle Yvonne Printemps which Mr. Charles Cochran will present in a few months. "Twelfth Night" at the Old Vic will be followed on Oct. 9 by "The Cherry Orchard," with Miss Flora Robson and Mr. Charles Laughton at the head of a company including Miss Ursula Jeans, Miss Athene Seyler, Mr. Basil Gill and Mr. Roger Livesey. Drury Lane, having removed the revolving stage which it erected for "Wild Violets," announces that its next production, "Ball in the Savoy," will be the most spectacular entertainment in its long history. "Sheppey," which is announced as Mr. Somerset Maugham's "last play," will be put on at Wyndham's with Miss Laura Cowie and Mr. Ralph Richardson playing the chief parts.

Miss Margaret Kennedy has written a play as yet unnamed in which the German actress, Miss Elizabeth Bergner, already known both here and in America as a film star, will make her first appearance on the London stage. Mr. Julian Wylie proposes to revive that old entertainment, "Frivolity," which was toured by the Leopold family for upward of 20 years. The art of comic dumb show which "Frivolity" exploits was killed by the cinema, but the present moment, now that the screen has gone talkie, seems suitable for making the stage go silent. Anyway, whether the moment is suitable or not, that is what Mr. Wylie is going to do.

Altogether, it is estimated that £100,000 has already been spent on the shows to be produced in London between September and Christmas. A prosperous theatrical season is expected to result from the gradual lifting of the trade depression, the shortening of the days, and the general air of optimism that visitors to London say they notice about the place. The quality of the plays put on may also, of course, have some bearing on the question. Be that as it may, the gentlemen of the orchestra have tuned their instruments, the curtain is up, and we have nothing to do but sit back and enjoy what is set before us. H. H.

The Hollywood Bowl Season

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Los Angeles

UNDER Bernardino Molinari's direction, the thirty-second and closing concert of the Hollywood Bowl season was heard Sunday night, Sept. 3. The two final weeks, in which the Roman conductor did much to restore the well-being of the Bowl and to leave its patrons ready to make an early preparation for 1934, were fruitful ones, if not particularly brilliant musically.

If Mr. Molinari has a weakness, it is his habit of not only repeating himself, year after year, but of repeating the major works of his immediate predecessors. Thus it befell that two works in particular, although marked by splendid musicianship and fine playing, did not make so favorable an impression as though they had not had exceptional treatment under other hands a week or so earlier. These were the Dukas "Sorcerer's Apprentice" and the Beethoven Fifth Symphony. Also, although one is not averse to the Respighi symphonic poems, "The Pines" and "The Fountains," the Corelli Suite for String Orchestra (twice in one week) and other Italian works, it would be pleasanter to hear newer offerings.

The Aug. 29 concert is especially remembered for as beautiful a reading of the Notturno by Martucci as we remember hearing. It and the Novelletto by the same composer were exquisite bits of musical poetry—not deep but enchanting, especially in the Bowl atmosphere. Other Italian works, already several times reviewed, as directed by Mr. Molinari, made up the program—an artistic and enjoyable one.

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On Aug. 31, the Beethoven "Egmont" Overture and the Fifth Symphony, and Ravel's "Bolero" were the instrumental offerings. Miss Grace Moore, soprano, was the soloist. Her part of the program consisted of "Depuis le jour," from Charpentier's "Louise"; "Un bel Di," from "Madam Butterfly"; "Les Filles des Cadix," by Delibes, and "Come Away Death," by Quilter. Miss Moore's voice is unusually rich in quality for a high soprano—one might also say low soprano, for her tones below middle C are notable for their fine head resonance and fluency. Her interpretations were musicianly and her diction quite clear, but she sang unevenly because of an excessive restlessness of manner, which robbed her of tonal poise. The attention of the audience was drawn in the wrong direction, and many must have failed to get the finer points of the singer's musical intentions.

On Sept. 1, a special concert, not included in the Bowl series, was given. Mr. Richard Crooks was the soloist, and the latter part of the program took the form of a song recital featuring the tenor's repertorial high lights, each followed by additional numbers. Mr. Crooks was in magnificent form; his art has reached a new maturity of splendid proportions which carried the too small audience by storm. Molinari chose the "Fingal's Cave" overture, the Beethoven Symphony No. 1 and his own transcription of Handel's Largo. The last item was more effective than we had expected. The solo violin (played by Concertmaster Silvain Noack) carried the melody after an organlike introduction in the wood winds. The orchestral background for the violin was interestingly woven.

The "Eroica" Symphony, played Sept. 2, showed the Italian maestro at his best of the present season. His effects were fine and well formed, and the nobility of the score was enhanced with sensitive strength.

The ballet on this occasion was exactly right for Bowl consumption. In a charming and not too pretentious way, Miss Francesca Braggiotti and her ensemble of young women were exquisite in a "Dance Phantasy" of "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Strauss. Against scenery representing drooping trees and shrubs which completely hid the orchestra and produced a sunset effect of soft hues, the graceful figures in long white dresses and sandals of brilliants, with white wiglike caps, made an effective contrast to Miss Braggiotti's yellow chiffons and long blond tresses.

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In reviewing the recent Bowl season as a whole, certain salient features impress us. The first is that the Bowl has come to be thought of as a cultural necessity of Los Angeles and its environs, as was evidenced by the widespread distress manifested by press and public when the continuance of summer concerts, under the usual plan, was dubious.

Notwithstanding the tardy start, and the disarrangement of contracts with conductors and soloists which accrued, and the unfortunate concerts of the first two weeks (which discouraged many prospective season ticket buyers), the manager, Mr. Glenn Tindall, by heroic efforts, carried on despite severe handicaps and brought the Bowl through to a safe finish—with some financial arrears, to be sure, but in better shape than many feared.

In recent years the question of ballets in the Bowl has arisen. Until this season, the few ballets—mostly well considered and produced by eminent artists—have crowded the benches to their limit. This year all but one Saturday night was devoted to such features, with awakening results. Three or at most four ballets of outstanding artistry each season seems to be the answer. For instance, such dance ideas as were produced by Fanchon and Marco the first Saturday of the season—a beautiful setting of the "Blue Danube Waltz"; the rich, dark colorings and unusual loveliness of the costumes agreeing with the originality of the dances, and the very clever dance interpretation of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," which treated Mr. Max Rabinowitz as a piano soloist before the dancers entered. Mr. Rabinowitz, by the way, is a splendid pianist who gave distinction to his part of the performance, and with the able conducting of Mr. Rube Wolf made this item of more than ordinary ballet proportions.

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The remarkable Zemach ballet, "Fragments of Israel," with its accompanying chorus of men's voices singing in Hebrew, was another evening of dance and pantomime which could not have been spared. The Rasch group of various types of dances, including the caricature of Renoir's painting, which was its high light; the Weisslingen "Tropical Lion," particularly on account of the Alexander score, and the above mentioned Braggiotti ballet were all of the order adapted to the tastes of Bowl-goers.

After all, the Hollywood Bowl was designed for the general run of music lovers and not for the comparatively few who, bent on musical adventuring, want to have the latest, whether they really like it or not. Thus the summer's largest crowds gathered to hear the recognized great artists. Hundreds were turned away from the concert conducted by Mr. Gabrilowitsch, with Mr. Heifetz as violin soloist. The night Mr. Gabrilowitsch was the piano soloist was another box-office event. Mr. Roland Hayes drew a vast audience with his versatile artistry (which reminds the writer that in the review of that concert credit for a fine orchestration of "Bye an' Bye" was given to the wrong Mr. Burleigh—it should have gone to Mr. H. T. Burleigh).

With the announcement of the engagement of Mr. Leopold Stokowski for the first two weeks of the 1934 season, one feels that Mr. Tindall and his committees are on the right track. B. K. W.

Welsh Music in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

SINGERS of Welsh origin living in the United States gathered in Chicago for a festival of song, held Sept. 3-4. While this was devoted primarily to the religious music of Wales, at least one program—the last of three—was mainly secular.

It is a fact at once strange and regrettable that although the Welsh are, perhaps, the most inherently musical people in the British Isles, they have accomplished very little in composition that is notable or fine. For many years their creative outpouring was confined to tunes for hymns, and a number of those—and some of them were excellent of their kind—were sung with zest and feeling, not only by the choristers, but by the audiences that sat in the vast spaces of Medinah Temple.

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The more ambitious works by Welsh composers were set forth in the concert presented on Labor Day, although an excellent composition in a larger form—"The Crusaders," by Dr. Daniel Protheroe, a Chicago Welshman—had been interpreted the previous evening. The directors of the festival contented themselves, however, with providing their patrons largely with choruses by minor and, in most cases, old-fashioned composers of Britain's principality. There is not much that is inspiring in "Teyrnasoedd y Ddaear," by John Ambrose Lloyd, who flourished in the mid-Victorian era, or in "Y Dymhestl" ("The Tempest"), by Richard Samuel Hughes, who was of the following generation. One of the choral pieces—"Cambrian's Song of Freedom"—was by T. J. Davis, a Welsh-American who had composed it for Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and there were partsongs by contemporary writers, Gwilym Gwent and Iorwerth Prosser.

The choral organizations that took part in the interpretation of this music gave an admirable account of themselves. The Cambrian Male Choir of Cleveland, Ohio, was given the place of honor on the programs and it well deserved the applause that greeted its efforts. The tone it produced was of fine quality, supple and expressive, and there was praiseworthy unanimity in attack and in observance of the nuances indicated by Mr. Hughes, the conductor of the organization. The sole imperfection in the singing was an occasional tendency to inexactness of intonation in the tenor section. It may be added that if the Cambrian Male Choir had sung better music its triumphs would have been even greater than they were.

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The large choral body drawn from singing societies in Chicago, Granite City, Ill., Waukesha and Milwaukee, Wis., gave a moving demonstration of the musical qualities of Welsh vocalism. Under the direction of Mr. Iowerth W. Prosser it achieved beautiful results in choruses from "Messiah" and "Samson" by Handel, whose connection with Wales, however, was limited to a temporary acquaintance with Holyhead, when he took the packet-boat for Dublin to produce his "Messiah" in 1741.

The solo artist at the evening concerts was Mr. Mostyn Thomas, who disclosed a baritone voice of remarkable sonority and carrying power. Mr. Thomas did not make the mistake of forcing his tone in order to fill the immense hall in which he stood. There was subtlety and even delicacy in his singing, but there was also dramatic power in the works that required it. Mr. Thomas made evident a healthy suspicion of arias emanating from Wales and his best efforts were made in an excerpt from Borodin's "Prince Igor" and the "Largo al factotum" from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," which he sang as an encore. Yet the singer would have done better with some of the beautiful old Welsh folk-songs than with such stuff as Sir Edward German's "Camel's Hump" and "Kangaroo and Dingo."

Optical Concreteness in Films

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

A WELCOME reminder that the motion picture essentially is a visual art comes in the three films that constitute the "Hour with Tchekhov" program that was made in Moscow four years ago and is now being released in the United States by Amkino. It was directed by J. A. Protozanov, who had for his models members of the Moscow Art Theater company, including Ivan Moskvin. Moskvin accomplishes the feat in his miming of making one believe the tale about the petty clerk who disintegrated of consternation when he sprayed a superior official with a sneeze at the opera and his apology was refused. The official regarded the incident as too trivial to mention, after acknowledging the first apology with a lifted eyebrow. The servile clerk's repeated attempt to apologize finally drove the official into a frenzy of resentment at the clerk, who finally became so agonized in his brooding that he lay down and passed away.

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The objectivity and detachment that are characteristic of Tchekhov get over graphically on the screen. One touch that would be possible only in the film medium shows the official at the last towering like a giant over his pitiable tormentor, who is made to look very little though standing in the foreground. This reversal of the ordinary phenomena of perspective is enormous in its translation of an emotional idea into a concrete optical image.

"Anna Round the Neck" visualizes Tchekhov's tale of the mean little rich man who treats like a vassal the girl who married him to escape poverty. He gives her jewels and fine clothes but no money wherewith to help her impoverished father and her small, ragged brothers. Grudgingly Anna's husband takes her to an official ball. His excellency bestows a decoration upon him because of Anna's charm. She comes to disdain her husband as he had disdained her. Her head becomes so turned with indulgences in luxury that she forgets her needy relations. At the ball Anna queens it over the gathering and her husband stands gaping, reduced to custodianship of her cloak and gloves. Again is an idea made optically concrete. No words are spoken in these films, and even the few titles are not needed to explain the meat of the matter, so thoroughgoing is the objectifying action.

"Chameleon," the third picture, is like a new fable out of Æsop with its exhibition of the weather vane behavior of an officer of the law in his dealing with a complaint by a village loafer that a dog bit him. The officer is for the loafer until it appears that the dog belongs to the governor. Then the loafer becomes the object of abuse until someone says it belongs to the governor's guest. Salty satire it is upon the servility that dispenses justice upon the basis of pride of place rather than upon the merits of the case.

Much of the charm of these pictures resides in their naïveté and unpretentiousness. Delightful is their unwavering honesty of attitude toward life, reflecting in this the genius of the man who wrote the original tales. At no time is any moralizing imposed upon the spectator. The pictures are amusing and touching as illustrations of human foibles. If you are impelled to enrich the spectacle with ruminations, so much larger will be their sum of entertainment for you.

The spectator of films that are wholly objective in character, such as these, has a new sort of emotional and mental contact with the spectacle on the screen, for nothing in the way of banal interpretation or falsification of any sort is intruded by the director. He was content to express Tchekhov without improvements or comments. This is the sort of thing that deserves the term artistic integrity—truth to the writer who is being translated, truth to life in the making of the translation, truth to the medium used for the translation.

* * *

For those who like fairy tales for adults "Lady for a Day" is a tasty confection. The moral of this Columbia picture is that if you are a dissolute apple woman, and have written letters to your daughter in Europe about the high society in which you move, a sentimental and superstitious racketeer will have you transformed in an hour into a gracious and handsome woman, install you in a suite at the Ritz, provide you with a new set of sensibilities, and enable you to make good on your fabrication, with your daughter marrying the son of a rich Spanish count. Mr. Damon Runyon, a newspaper man, is credited with the authorship of this travesty. We should feel pretty discouraged about it all if we could not fancy him, in his intervals of work, tapping out this sort of taffy on his typewriter, his tongue firmly stuck in his cheek. Mr. Warren William and Miss May Robson are likable in this harlequinade. The best scenes, optically, represent Mr. Guy Kibbe making fabulously skillful billiard shots.

'Bitter Sweet' as a Film

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"BITTER SWEET" (British and Dominions), like the American version of "Cavalcade," shows that Mr. Coward has taught film producers to treat him with respect. Apart from missing out the entire third act of the stage operetta, and putting in a few added scenes of no consequence in the Vienna episodes, the film play that Mr. Herbert Wilcox has directed is an exact reproduction of Mr. Cochran's original theatrical presentation. This method of adaptation is doubtless better than the policy sometimes pursued, of travestying a play or novel to such an extent that it becomes almost unrecognizable on the screen, for dullness is generally preferable to vandalism; but a discriminating audience is scarcely likely to find it completely satisfactory.

The story of "Bitter Sweet" is by now well known. A wealthy young woman about to marry a ponderous young man is on the point of eloping with the handsome pianist of the band that her parents have engaged to play at the party which is being held in celebration of her coming wedding. As they rush through the doorway, one of the guests, Sari Linden, holds them with her glittering eye, and, herself an ancient mariner on the stormy sea of romantic impulse, tells how many years before, she had run away with a Viennese music teacher who had soon afterward been killed in a duel with a gallant and objectionable captain in a Continental café. The way in which the transition is made from the drawing room of 1933 to the music room of the 1890's is an example of how the invention of the talkies can easily lead to a deterioration of cinema technique. In silent days the one scene would have faded imperceptibly into the other; in "Bitter Sweet" the visual change is quite abrupt, the director relying on the song which Sari Linden is singing on both occasions to cover up this abruptness. In other words, the transition is accomplished by means of sound instead of sight; which, of course, is the wrong way round.

Miss Anna Neagle makes an agreeable enough Sari, though her voice is not quite so strong as the part requires; Mr. Fernand Graavey is an amazingly youthful but competent Carl Linden; and Miss Ivy St. Helier as the excitable, volatile, and warm-hearted Manon la Grevette is as successful as she was in the same rôle on the stage.

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New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

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Perry Defeats Crawford For Tennis Crown

Captures U. S. Title After Five Sets, 6-3, 11-13, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 11—Frederick J. Perry of England, is the new lawn tennis champion of the United States. The first Englishman to win the title since Hugh L. Doherty won the title from William A. Larned in 1903, Perry won his way to the honor in convincing style over the week-end, by defeating on successive days Lester R. Stoefen, the young Los Angeles player, and John H. (Jack) Crawford of Sydney, Australia, the Wimbledon winner.

Crawford reached the final, and became a strong favorite to take the title, by his straight-set victory over Francis X. Shields, the leading winner among the Americans this season, in the semifinal round on Saturday, but after leading at two sets to one in the final round, was simply overwhelmed by the Englishman in the two final sets, to lose by a score of 6—3, 11—13, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Americans Overtennised

Neither of the American survivors of the quarterfinal round showed anything like the play that has distinguished them this season. They played listlessly, and showed plainly that like the other seeded Americans, they were overtennised. Shields made a slightly better showing than did Stoefen, but even then was unable to make any real stand against Crawford, who simply played a waiting game, and allowed Shields to defeat himself by his errors. The score of this match was 7—5, 6—4, 6—3, and Shields scored 31 earned points to 13 for Crawford, yet lost by 109 points to 85. Stoefen fell before Perry, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2, and his errors were also responsible for the defeat, with both even on earned points, but the point difference was 31 in favor of the English player.

The final match was a battle of brilliancy against steadiness, and though Crawford was far the sounder player in the earlier sets, the brilliancy of Perry gave him the first set, and forced Crawford to fight every inch of the way before the Australian obtained the next two. Then the customary rest brought Perry back to the court in perfect condition once more, and the last two sets found Crawford helpless before the succession of volley placements and all-round court covering of the Englishman, who swept through the last two sets with the loss of only one game, 26 points, 6—0, 6—1, for the victory.

Crawford Close to Victory

The second set was the hardest fought seen at Forest Hills since the historic battles between William T. Tilden 2d, and William Johnston, and was longer than any in a national final, with the exception of the struggle between John Hope-Doeg and Shields, which went 30 games, to 24 for this set. Crawford was close to victory many times, but each time Perry staged a series of brilliant plays, and held the set, so that the long strain told on the endurance of Crawford, and though he managed to take the third set, Perry had too much reserve power to be stopped in the last two sets.

Clarence M. Charest, winner in 1928 and 1932, won the national veterans' title for the third time on Saturday, thereby obtaining final possession of the cup in that class, last won by Alfred J. Cawse in 1927. Henry H. Bassford had two legs on the trophy, but was eliminated in an early round. The summary:

United States Men's Singles Lawn Tennis Championship—Semifinal Round

John H. (Jack) Crawford, Sydney, Australia, defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round

Perry defeated Crawford, 6—3, 11—13, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

United States Veterans' Singles Championship—Final Round

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C., defeated S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Port Washington, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4.

Lynn Nine Is Champion

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Gas & Electric Company baseball team of Lynn won the championship of the national amateur baseball tournament here yesterday afternoon when it defeated the Eagles of Westfield, 6 to 3, before a large crowd. Donald Cross's excellent pitching and timely hits from the bats of McDonald, Polhemus and Leo Kennedy featured the game. Cross held the Westfield nine to five hits.

Petrali Retains Title

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Joe Petrali of Milwaukee Saturday retained his championship in motorcycle racing with three victories in the five national events at the State Fair track. He finished first at 10 miles in 7m. 51.48s., at 15 miles in 11m. 52.55s., and in a scheduled 25-mile race cut to 10 miles in 7m. 49.69s. He was second in the one-mile test, but was forced to drop out of the five-mile event.

Booth to Coach at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11—A. J. Booth Jr., former Yale football, baseball and basketball star, has been appointed a freshman football coach at Yale this fall. He will have charge of the backfield candidates under Head Coach M. A. Stevens, former head coach of the varsity. The freshman candidates will be called out Sept. 25.

Miss Orcutt Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 11—Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., won the Mason and Dixon golf championship here, Saturday, defeating Fritzi Stifel of Wheeling in the final round, 6 and 5.

United States Tennis Champion

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frederick J. Perry, England

New York's Pitching Remains Great As Club Battles West

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	82	51	.617
Chicago	77	61	.558
Pittsburgh	76	61	.555
St. Louis	76	64	.543
Boston	71	64	.526
Brooklyn	56	77	.421
Philadelphia	52	79	.397
Cincinnati	52	85	.380

Results Sept. 9

New York 7, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 7.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2 (13 innings).
Boston 6, St. Louis 3.

Results, Sept. 10

St. Louis 7, Boston 0.
St. Louis 10, Boston 5 (8 innings).
New York 6, Cincinnati 1.
New York 2, Cincinnati 1 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.

As the National League baseball race draws near to its conclusion, it becomes more apparent that the New York Giants are on the doorstep of their first World Series play since 1928. Today Bill Terry's club is 7½ games ahead of the second-place Chicago Cubs, the exact margin they held one week ago, only over Pittsburgh instead of the Cubs.

The reason for New York's success is not a secret. Great pitching has put the club where it is, and unless this pitching suddenly and unexpectedly fails, the Giants are practically "in." Johnny Vergez, New York third baseman, who has been in Boston for more than a week because of a mishap, said recently, "There isn't any possible reason why the Giants should not stay out in front, Hubbell, our leading pitcher, is much too loose to tire going down the home stretch. Fitzsimmons is a great worker and so are Parmelee and Schumacher."

Meanwhile, the Cubs had a spurt during the past seven days, winning seven games and losing only one. This record placed them in second place in the standing and in the best position to overtake the Giants, if this is possible. The Cubs are playing the best brand of ball in the National League at the present moment, but their drive is probably about one month too late. The Pirates won six games while losing four and this morning are one half game in back of the Cubs.

The St. Louis Cardinals climbed back into the first division during the week when they took both ends of a doubleheader from the Boston Braves on Sunday. On Saturday the Braves defeated the Cards, 6 to 3, and it was the first setback for the St. Louis club on its home field since Frank Frisch was appointed manager late in July. The Cardinals had a record of six victories and three defeats for the seven days, while Boston's record was one triumph and five defeats.

Brooklyn had the best average among the second division clubs, splitting even in eight contests. The Dodgers failed to improve their position in the race, however, and probably will be unable to do so as 14 games separate them from the fifth-place Braves. Three contests are between the Phillies, who are seventh, and the Reds, who are in the cellar.

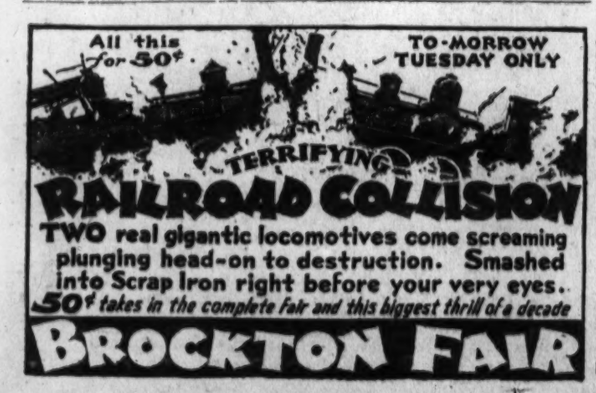
Lincoln Park B. C. Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—The annual cruising championship of the western division of the American Canoe Association was won by the Lincoln Park Boat Club of this city at a Century of Progress lagoon here yesterday. Lincoln scored 61 points, with the Columbia Canoe Club second at 38 points. Three senior titles were claimed or shared by Howard Labrant of Columbia. He won the 440-yard one-man single blade in 2m. 55s.; the 440-yard tandem single blade with H. Worthman in 2m. 16s., and the 220-yard mixed tandem single blade with Patricia Phibba in 1m. 12s.

Pritchard Wins Swim

TORONTO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Frank Pritchard of Buffalo and Evelyn Armstrong of Detroit captured the Canadian national exhibition's three-mile swims for men and women Saturday. Pritchard defeated a high-class field in the men's event, winning by about 50 yards from Gianni Gambi of Italy in the fast time of 1h. 15m. 20s. Mrs. Armstrong defeated Mrs. Ruth Towercorsan of Toronto, recent winner of the 10-mile Marathon, by 38 seconds in 1h. 27m. 47s..



Connie Mack Making Late Drive to Take Third From Indians

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	90	44	.682
New York	80	53	.602
Cleveland	72	68	.514
Philadelphia	68	65	.511
Detroit	68	71	.488
Chicago	61	75	.449
Boston	57	82	.410
St. Louis	51	87	.370

Results Sept. 9

Washington 3, Chicago 2 (11 innings).
New York 8, St. Louis 6 (8 innings).
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3.
Boston 6, Detroit 4.

Results Sept. 10

Washington 7, Cleveland 3.
New York 2, Detroit 1.
New York 9, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 4, Boston 0 (11 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Now that the Washington Senators have practically clinched the American League baseball pennant for this season, most of the interest in the junior circuit has centered around the battle for first division honors. In second place are the New York Yankees, who promise to hold that position right down the stretch. Both the Senators and Yanks won six games and lost only one during the past seven days, and were the only teams in the league to capture six contests.

The best won and lost percentage for the week, however, was turned in by the Philadelphia Athletics, who were undefeated in five games. The A's are in fourth place, but only one-half game in back of the third-place Cleveland Indians, who had a rather indifferent week with two victories and five defeats. Connie Mack is leading a drive that is focused on third position. He will undoubtedly be successful.

The Detroit Tigers and Chicago White Sox, the class of the second division, still have hopes of climbing among the select group. The Tigers have a much better chance of accomplishing this than their rivals, but probably the close of the season will find them in the positions they now hold. The Tigers won five of the eight games they played last week. The Boston Red Sox and St. Louis Browns bring up the rear of the race without any hope of climbing any higher in 1933.

Washington's success in the pennant race this season can easily be explained by a glance at the unofficial batting and fielding averages. The Senators are first in both departments, as well as having six pitchers among the first 12 leaders in the junior circuit. Cliff Bolton, reserve catcher who is used mostly as a pinch hitter, is the leading batter in the league, but he has been in only 20 games. Heinie Manush is at the top of the regular Senators with a mark around .330.

Bonnie R. Miller Wins Two Tennis Titles in U. S. Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11—Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles, Calif., was on the winning side of the net twice in the girl's lawn tennis singles and doubles championship of the United States at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Saturday.

In the singles final Miss Miller defeated another Californian, Frances R. Herron of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—1, succeeding Helen M. Fulton of Winnetka, Ill., who graduated into senior play since winning the title last year from Miss Miller at 6—2, 11—9.

The singles finalists won the doubles title through a 4—6, 7—5, 6—4 victory over Millicent Hirsh of New York and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn. The title last year was won by Katharine Winthrop and Gracyn Wheeler.

Bonnie Miller won the sixteenth annual championship final in 35 minutes, taking 20 minutets to stow away the first set. The new champion made 19 placements, 23 errors against Miss Herron's 14 placement shots and 43 errors.

Other players winning the national girls' singles title on grass were: Katherine Porter in 1918, Katherine Gardner in 1919, Louise Dixon in 1920, Helen N. Wills in 1921 and 1922, Helen Hooker in 1923, Helen H. Jacobs in 1924 and 1925, Louise McFarland in 1926, Marjorie K. Gladman in 1927, Sarah H. Palfrey in 1928, 1929 and 1930, and Ruby Bishop in 1931.

Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., who was runnerup to Mrs. J. B. Pittman of London, Eng., last year, returned to the states this year to win the Middle State's women's lawn tennis championship by defeating Alice C. Francis of Orange, N J., in a smashing 6—1, 6—2 victory. The girl's national summary:

United States Girls' Lawn Tennis Championships Singles—Final Round

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Frances R. Herron, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles—Final Round

Bonnie R. Miller and Frances R. Herron defeated Millicent Hirsh, New York, and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., 4—6, 7—5, 6—4

American Association

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	101	51	.664
Minneapolis	86	67	.562
Indianapolis	82	72	.532
St. Paul	78	75	.510
Louisville	70	83	.458
Toledo	70	83	.458
Milwaukee	67	87	.435
Kansas City	57	93	.380

Results Sept. 9

St. Paul 14, Milwaukee 0.
Indianapolis 6, Louisville 3.
Columbus 4, Toledo 2.
Kansas City 8, Minneapolis 8.

Results Sept. 10

Indianapolis 4, Louisville 3 (12 innings).
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 4 (3 innings).
Columbus 6, Toledo 2.
Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City at Minneapolis, postponed.

Hope Wins Q Class Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—Hope, owned by the Robinson brothers, won the "Q" class sailing championship of Lake Michigan and the Lutz trophy in the series that ended off Jackson Park here yesterday. Hope finished with 10 points, being first in the second race and second in the first and third. Siren, owned by the Karas brothers, was second in the series with nine points, and Princess, owned by Edmund Jedsry-Kowski, was third with eight points Chaperone completed only one race for one point. Princess won yesterday's test in 2h. 37m. and 8s., going twice over a triangular course for a total of 12 miles

Gower's Team Scores 275

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., Sept. 11 (Canadian Press)—After a shaky start, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's cricket team, playing against the British West Indies, made a good recovery and at close of play Saturday had scored 275 runs for seven wickets. The match, the last of the West Indians' English tour, opened with the early dismissal of Sutcliffe and Keeton, but Wyatt, the Warwickshire captain, stepped into the breach and had carried his score to 100 when stumps were drawn. Christiani deputized for Barrow behind the wickets, Barrow fielding as third man.

Vandals Defeat American Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The Cambridge Vandals defeated a picked team of American Rugby football stars at Innisfail Park, Saturday, 14 to 11. It was the closest game which the visiting British players have had on their tour of North America. At the end of the first half the score was 6 to 0 in favor of the Americans, who were still leading, 11 to 5, with only two minutes to play. A brilliant 60-yard run by Roy Leyland, followed by a successful conversion of the try, made the final score 14 to 11 in favor of the visitors.

Seaton Acting Illini Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 11—Coach D. C. Seaton of Senn High School, Chicago, has been appointed acting track coach at University of Illinois. The veteran Illini mentor, H. L. Gill, is on an extended leave of absence, and his assistant, C. D. Werner, is going to Pennsylvania State College, as head track coach. Seaton has been track coach at Senn for five years. He is a graduate of the Illinois coaching school. While in college he specialized on the hurdles.

Hines Wins Glens Falls Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 11—Jimmy Hines, professional to the Timber Point Club, won the Glens Falls open golf championship tournament here, Saturday, with a card of 281 for the 72 holes of medal play. Al Houghton of Bethesda, Md., and Tom Creavy of Albany tied for second with cards of 283.

Yale Reduces Prices Again

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—A further reduction in Yale football season tickets was announced by the Athletic Association Saturday. The books for admission to the University of Maine, Washington and Lee, Brown, Dartmouth, and Georgia games will be $5 instead of $5.85. Season books go on sale Sept. 18.

Carey Will Report to Cards

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11 (AP)—Shortstop Tom Carey, who is hitting .297 for Rochester in the International League, will report to the Cardinals next spring, it was announced recently. Carey has played with Chambersburg in the Blue Ridge League and Houston in the Texas League.

Football Rules Meeting a Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The annual meeting of football officials and coaches to interpret the new football rules, the first presided over by Walter R. Okeson, new head of the National Rules Committee, proved most successful on Saturday, with all three sessions, one in the morning to discuss the questions arising from the prevalence of injuries, a clinic in the afternoon, on the actual working of the rules, with the Columbia University team illustrating the changes and the violations, and a free discussion in the evening with any questions from the assembled officials answered by Okeson, and other experts, creating great interest.

The rule causing chief interest was the new sideline rule by which the ball is brought in to 10 yards from the side lines whenever it is downed within that limit. This is to do away with the necessity of losing a down when the ball is close to the edge. Another accorded almost equal prominence, both in the discussions and the clinic, was the rule against clipping from behind, which is extended to any form of blocking from behind, with the penalty lowered to 15 yards, to encourage officials to enforce it more strictly, and to make the habit still costly.

Altogether 31 violations were considered and shown in the clinic, with Clifford E. Montgomery the general in charge.

International League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	102	62	.622
Rochester	88	77	.533
Baltimore	84	80	.512
Buffalo	83	85	.494
Toronto	82	85	.491
Montreal	81	84	.490
Albany	80	84	.488
Jersey City	61	104	.370

Results Sept. 9

Buffalo 9, Rochester 8.
Montreal 6, Toronto 5.
Toronto 4, Montreal 3.
Albany 6, Jersey City 3.
Jersey City 3 Albany 2.
Newark 9, Baltimore 6.
Newark 7, Baltimore 2.

Results Sept. 10

Montreal 7, Toronto 5.
Buffalo 5, Rochester 2.
Newark 6, Baltimore 5.
Albany 2, Jersey City 1.
Albany 3, Jersey City 1.

Southern Association

(Second Half Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	47	31	.603
Memphis	45	31	.592
Nashville	38	32	.543
Knoxville	38	38	.500
Little Rock	37	41	.474
Birmingham	35	39	.473
Chattanooga	35	42	.455
Atlanta	25	46	.352

Results Sept. 9

Birmingham 5, Little Rock 3.
Nashville 18, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 7 (10 innings).
Memphis 8, New Orleans 4.

Results Sept. 10

Memphis 6, New Orleans 1.
New Orleans 7, Memphis 6.
Atlanta 8, Nashville 8.
Nashville 5, Atlanta 0.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 4.
Birmingham 6, Little Rock 3 (5 innings).
Knoxville 8, Chattanooga 6.

United States Beats Ireland

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (AP)—The United States trounced Ireland, 5 to 1, and England swamped Denmark, 10 to 1, in the international women's field hockey tournament here yesterday. Beaten by the United States Saturday, 2 to 1, Wales came back yesterday to conquer Holland, 5 to 0. Germany and Scotland played to a 5-to-5 draw. In addition to America's win over Wales, Saturday's results included a triumph for England over Scotland, 4 to 1, and a draw at 2 to 2 between Ireland and Denmark.

Hayes Defends Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11—Samuel P. Hayes Jr., South Hadley, successfully defended his title of New England public parks lawn tennis singles championship, here, Saturday, by defeating Donald Martin of West Newton in the final round, 6—2, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

Germany Wins Team Honors In Games at Turin

Several Records Fall in Final Days of International Meet

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 11 (AP)—Germany captured the team title in the track and field division of the international university games yesterday. Germany piled up 126 points against 80 for Italy which was second. Hungary was third with 47. The United States, with only four competitors, finished ninth with 23 points.

Three more meet records fell yesterday as the track and field games came to a close. Dessecher of Germany set up a new mark of 1m. 54.6s., as he won the 800-meter finals. The former record of 1m. 57.6s., was held by Dr. Paul Martin of Switzerland.

Germany won the 1600-meter relay in the new record time of 3m. 17.6s., with France second and Italy third, and in the women's division, Valla of Italy, broke the old meet record for the 80-meter hurdles in which she was caught in 12.2s. The old mark of 13.4s., was held by the German, Friedhain.

Other winners yesterday were Nagy of Hungary, who won the 400-meter hurdles in 54.7s. and Junberg of Sweden, who cleared 13ft. 1½in. in the pole vault. Pojmaevich of Argentina, was second in the pole vault, clearing 12ft. 9½in.

The American delegation of four, Ivan W. Fuqua, Henri J. Laborde, Johnny Morriss and J. P. McCluskey, which accounted for three titles, did not competes Sunday.

Jack Lovelock, New Zealand Olympian who recently set a world record for the mile, was defeated by the Italian Olympic champion, Luigi Beccali, in the 1500-meter run, Saturday. Beccali won by three meters in the world-record-equaling time of 3m. 49.2s.

Laborde, former Stanford University weight star, was disqualified in the shotput when he arrived a half-hour late. The event went to Kinsti of Finland, with a heave of 15.52 meters (50ft. 11in.), lowering the meet record of 15.21 meters (49ft. 10 13-16in.), held by Dr. Joseph Darnyl of Hungary.

The meet record for the running high jump also was broken when Bodosi of Hungary leaped 1.94 meters (6ft. 4⅝in.). The former record of 1.9 meters (6ft. 3in.) was held by Ilmair Reinikka, Finnish Olympic star. Kunse of Estonia was second with a jump of 1.91 meters (6ft. 3½in.).

Downward Revision In Harvard Tickets

A complete rescaling of ticket prices, with a double price prevailing at all but two of the games, the return of the season ticket book, the establishment of a new policy of admitting schoolboys to three of the games for 25 cents each and the waiving of the personal occupancy clause in the case of the Yale game are features of the announcement regarding tickets to the 1933 Harvard football games, all of which are to be played in the Harvard Stadium, made by the Harvard Athletic Association this morning.

The price of tickets to the Army game has been dropped from $4.40 to $3.30 and that to the Dartmouth game from $4.40 to $3.30 and $2.20. The other double-priced games will be Bates, $1.10 and 55c; New Hampshire, $1.10 and 55c; Holy Cross, $2.20 and $1.10; Lehigh, $1.65 and 85c; Brown, $2.20 and $1.10. In addition to these prices, boys will be admitted to the Bates, New Hampshire and Lehigh games for 25c. The price to the Yale game will be $4.40.

The return of the season ticket book after a year's absence will be welcomed by those who have been accustomed to attending every game. This year the previous restriction, whereby the book was issued only through Harvard men, has been removed and non-Harvard men may purchase it from the H. A. A. on and after Sept. 18. It will include the Bates, New Hampshire, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, Brown and Lehigh games, and will be priced at $7.70. In the case of the Dartmouth game, the ticket coupon must be exchanged at the H. A. A. for a $2.20 reserved seat or may be used as a payment of $2.20 toward a $3.30 seat.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	100	66	.602
Hollywood	97	69	.584
Portland	94	70	.573
Sacramento	89	77	.536
Oakland	80	86	.482
San Francisco	72	94	.434
Missions	70	96	.422
Seattle	60	104	.366

Results Sept. 9

Missions 6, San Francisco 3.
San Francisco 10, Missions 5 (7 innings).
Los Angeles 11, Hollywood 10.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 2 (7 innings).
Oakland 11, Seattle 5.
Oakland 2, Seattle 0 (7 innings).
Sacramento 4, Portland 0.
Sacramento 5, Portland 1.

Results Sept. 10

San Francisco 3, Missions 0.
San Francisco 14, Missions 6 (7 innings).
Seattle 10, Oakland 8.
Oakland 5, Seattle 3 (7 innings).
Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 2 (7 innings).
Portland 7, Sacramento 6.
Portland 4, Sacramento 1.

Sigafoos Leading Batter

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Frank Sigafoos of Indianapolis won the 1933 American Association batting championship by a margin of six points over Radcliff of St. Paul, final unofficial averages disclosed last night. Sigafoos's unofficial average was .370 to Radcliff's .364. The new champion got three hits in six attempts in the first game of a doubleheader against Louisville yesterday and then retired. Radcliff got one out of three as St. Paul was losing to Milwaukee. Sigafoos is 30 years old, and has served with Detroit, the Chicago White Sox and Cincinnati.

Cummings Wins Auto Race

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—"Wild Bill" Cummings of Indianapolis won the 100-mile championship automobile race at the New York State Fair Saturday. He had the fastest mile in the qualifying round. Took the lead at the start and kept it through each of the 100 turns about the mile dirt track.

Levis Leaves Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 11—George W. Levis is to leave the office of business manager of athletics at University of Wisconsin, it is announced. Levis is to join the sales force of an Illinois glass company. He was head of the athletic financial matters here for seven years.

Tottenham Sweeps Into Soccer Lead; Portsmouth Drops

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Leading Teams British Association Football Standings

English League—First Division

Clubs	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Tottenham	3	1	1	10	4	7
The Arsenal	2	2	0	7	4	6
Portsmouth	2	2	1	8	4	6
Manchester City	2	2	1	5	4	6
Aston Villa	3	0	2	11	9	6
Stoke City	2	2	1	6	7	6
Blackburn Rovers	2	1	1	10	6	5
Leeds United	2	1	1	10	6	5
Huddersfield Town	2	1	1	8	5	5
Sunderland	2	1	2	11	6	5

Second Division

Grimsby Town	4	0	1	15	4	8
Preston No. E.	4	0	1	12	8	8
Southampton	3	1	1	10	6	7
Notts County	3	0	1	2	4	6
Brentford	2	2	1	10	8	6
Bradford	3	0	2	12	10	6
Fulham	3	0	2	9	8	6
Bolton Wan.	3	0	2	12	11	6
Hull City	2	1	1	6	5	5
West Ham Unit.	2	1	2	15	13	5

Third Division—Northern Section

Tranmere R'v'rs	4	1	0	13	4	9
Chester	4	0	1	17	7	8
Barnsley	3	1	0	11	2	7
Crewe Alexand.	3	1	1	14	8	7
Hartlepools Un.	3	1	1	9	6	7
Stockport C'nty	3	1	1	12	8	7
Barrow	2	2	1	8	6	6
Halifax Town	3	0	2	9	8	6
Accrington St.	2	1	1	3	4	5
Doncaster Rov.	2	1	1	8	6	5

Third Division—Southern Section

Norwich City	4	1	0	15	5	9
Crystal Palace	3	1	1	8	3	7
Aldershot Town	2	3	0	6	3	7
Charlton Ath.	3	1	1	12	7	7
Cardiff City	3	1	1	9	6	7
Luton Town	3	0	2	16	9	6
Swindon Town	2	2	1	7	5	6
Bristol Rovers	3	0	2	11	8	6
Bournemouth	3	0	2	13	10	6
Exeter City	3	0	2	9	9	6

Scottish League—First Division

Motherwell	6	0	0	12	2	12
Queen's Park	6	0	0	17	6	12
Glasgow Rangers	4	2	1	28	8	10
Kilmarnock	5	0	2	18	12	10
H'rt of Mid'l'n	3	2	1	18	7	8
Aberdeen	4	0	2	18	7	8
Falkirk	3	2	2	12	12	8
Ayr United	4	0	3	21	31	8
Dundee	3	1	2	14	5	7
Hibernian	2	2	2	10	9	6

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 11—Tottenham Hotspur swept into the soccer lead in the English League first division Saturday with a 3-to-1 victory over Leicester City.

Portsmouth, a point ahead of the pack until Saturday's games, dropped its tussle with Stoke City, 2 to 1. The Arsenal played a 1-to-1 tie with Manchester City.

Sunderland built up the highest score of the day, taking Wolverhampton Wanderers into camp, 6 to 1. Huddersfield Town and Leeds United played a scoreless tie.

Grimsby Town went into a tie for the lead in the second division with Preston when it defeated the North End team, 3 to 0. Notts County, also right up in the early season drive, fell victim to Southampton, 3 to 2.

Motherwell and Queen's Park remain tied for leadership of the Scottish League. Motherwell caught up to the noted amateur club, which had beaten Third Lanark Friday, by defeating Hamilton Academicals at Hamilton, 2 to 1.

Glasgow Rangers and Celtic played a 2-to-2 draw at Ibrox Park before a large crowd. Rangers continue to hold third place in the standing as Aberdeen and Falkirk, their closest rivals, were both unexpectedly beaten in home games.

Aberdeen fell before Dundee, 3 to 1, while Airdrieonians won their first game of the season at Falkirk's expense, 2 to 0.

Aviator Sorry for Motorists Limited by Ground Obstacles

Wiley Post Advocates Air School and Surrender of Driving Licenses for Speeders With Winged Imagination but With Wheels Glued to Pavement

Mr. Wiley Post is extremely sorry for the motorist. He sympathizes with him. In a message issued through the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, Mr. Post condoles with the motorist, who, while perhaps possessed of a winged imagination, with his head in the clouds, his wagon hitched to a star, must keep all four wheels on the pavement and drive at a rate commensurate with the fact that he is surrounded by other motorists, lamp posts, trees and sharp curves.

Mr. Post expresses deep concern over the poor chap who must do his round-the-world flying in the family car, who gets behind the steering wheel of the family car and imagines he is at the controls of the Winnie Mae streaking over the wastes of Siberia, zooming over the towering Rockies, or slicing a path through North Atlantic fog. It's too bad, sighs Mr. Post, but round-the-world flying should be done in a plane and not in the family automobile.

Safety Prime Consideration

It is indeed sad, but, as Mr. Post points out, there's something more than speed to this business of record-breaking circling of the globe. There are months of painstaking preparation. Then, when the flight has actually begun, safety is the great consideration. Terrific speed, yes, but always with the thought of safety governing. And if the Winnie Mae, removed from the earth and its attendant traffic problems, must consider safety, how much more should the motorist make it his greatest consideration!

The 15,000 miles flown by the Winnie Mae in six and one-half days represents a year's mileage for the average motorist. And the Winnie Mae accomplished that distance with only the equivalent of a bent mudguard.

It's awfully tough, Mr. Post agrees, that there isn't such a thing as a robot pilot for automobiles. Such an invention would be a great boon to highway safety. With the robot pilot installed on his car the motorist would be able to crane his neck and carry on a conversation with the fellow in the back seat. He could allow his attention to wander to whatever object attracted him on the sidewalk. He could slump in the seat and go into a half-drowse as the car whirls over the turnpike.

Robot Pilot Lacking

But since the robot pilot has not been invented as yet the motorist will have to do these things for himself. It's deplorable, Mr. Post agrees, especially as many automobile operators seem to think that their machines are already equipped with such inventions.

Globe-girdling flights are great things for the advancement of aviation, in Mr. Post's opinion. But he reluctantly arrives at the conclusion that it isn't quite so fitting for automobilists to be moved by the same ambition. To those young men who are stirred by the urge to go out on the road and emulate aviators he advises a surrender of automobile licenses and a move toward the nearest aviation school. The public highway is no place for the exhibition of their desire for flashing speed.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

BOSTON, Mass.—"The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. D. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine — Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Eastern States

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla.—Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

NORFOLK, Va.—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOH, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-256m.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

TROY, N. Y. — Second Monday of each month, beginning Sept. 11, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Central States

AUSTIN, Texas — Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

BOWIE, Texas—Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBLR, 980kc-306m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Wednesday and Thursday, S

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Ladies, I. Miller, Saks, Stetson, French, English and Swiss Footwear. Men's College Shop Footwear of Piccadilly British for Golf, Sport and Dress. Values from $6.00 to $18.50 at cut prices $3.90 to $6.90. Widths from AAAA-E. Charge accounts solicited. [illegible] days. Please bring your

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OIL BURNERS
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Everything in This Line We Have It.

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Quality Food Served and Courteous Service
Daeris' Tea Room
and Restaurant and Candy Shop
See Our New Models
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We have a small lot left of this pattern.
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REPAIRING PRESSING
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DEALERS IN
HIGH GRADE TOILETRIES

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SUMMER FURNITURE
Is More Beautiful Than Ever This Year—Prices Are Much Lower, Too
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LOUGEE-ROBINSON
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223 FRANKLIN ST.
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We know you will appreciate their value.
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At no advance in price as long as the present stock lasts.
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You Can Save a Lot of Money if You Buy Now
Because we bought a quarter of a million dollars' worth of merchandise below today's market prices.

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REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
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General Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling finest $1 Christmas assortment; 21 beautiful folders—parchment, comic silhouette, novelties; also gift wrappings; request samples. DOEHLA, Dept. A-33 Fitchburg, Mass.

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WANT connection as resident representative on Pacific Coast for eastern manufacturer; commission basis; responsible; wide experience in merchandising, wholesaling and distributing. Address S. H. L., 2207 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.

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MALBA, L. I., N. Y.—4 Summit Place—Modern house, 9 rooms, 4 baths; oil burner; high-class community DAGWELL, Flushing 9-0513

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

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BOOK BINDER
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FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER takes up Ladies own materials Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 12 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station), Frobisher 2300.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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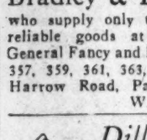

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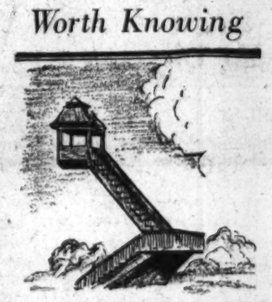

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 126

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tune Ballerma has romantic associations, which perhaps are shown in its style. It is called a Spanish melody, and the tradition that it comes down from the tenth century was apparently accepted by Dr. Hopkins, when he edited the Wesleyan Hymnal of 1877. The music is hardly so old, but its associations in poetry carry us even further back; for it was used with a song of "Belerma and Durandarte" that appeared in an old romance called "The Monk," by M. G. Lewis (cf. "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable").

This song was published by Barthélémon (Note 384), and then John Turnbull used the music in his "Selection of Original Sacred Music" (Glasgow, 1833); which proves that the fashion of advancing secular music to sacred uses did not end with the early days.

"Belerma and Durandarte" was a song of Roncevalles, that pass in the Pyrenees where the army of Charlemagne was surprised by the "Infidel," as the "Song of Roland" tells; and where the valiant Roland blew his ivory horn to call for aid, and then lifted his gauntlet skyward in final token of fealty to God. Here also fell Durandarte, leaving a message for his beloved Belerma. This knight is described as "sweet in manners, fair in favor, mild in temper, fierce in fight" ("Church Hymnary Handbook"). A French knight, who had been sulking in Spain, Achilles-like, was commissioned with this message to Belerma. He furnishes the link with Spanish folk song, hinting, too, that Belerma was a Spanish girl.

The poet here is Joseph Swain (1761-1796), who was apprenticed to an engraver of Birmingham, Eng., and spent his leisure as carelessly as youth often does; until one day he opened the Bible and, reading alone, was converted, soon to enter the Baptist ministry. He preached at Walworth, and called his poems "Walworth Hymns." This one holds the affection of those who enjoy the naïve, direct expression of the older Christian fellowship.

No. 384

MORNING HYMN is a tuneful melody, and the story of its composer is also full of color. François Hippolite Barthélémon (1741-1808) was born at Bordeaux, France, son of a Frenchman in government employ. His mother was an Irish lady from a good family in Queen's County, Ireland. Thus the young man found his place in Berwick's regiment of the Irish Brigade, and so made friends with the Earl of Kelley, who, an amateur in music, encouraged the talents of the gay young Irish-French officer.

Barthélémon therefore settled in England when only 24 years of age, where, with the help of his aristocratic friend, he reached high repute as a violinist, becoming leader of the band at Marylebone Gardens. Later he made a concert tour through Europe, and revisited Dublin. He married a niece of the popular Dr. Arne. He composed this melody for "Awake my soul" by Bishop Ken.

The story of Hosea Ballou (1771-1852), poet of "When God is seen with men to dwell," is in striking contrast with the life of the composer of the music. Hosea was a farm boy who made Ballou one of the famous names of his home State of New Hampshire. Born in Richmond, N. H., he was so literally self-educated that he taught himself to make the letters of the alphabet, drawing them on birchbark with charcoal. He kindled to the ideas of John Murray, an English Methodist who had organized an Independent church at Gloucester, Mass. When about 20 years old the New Hampshire boy began to preach, and his "Treatise on Atonement" (1808) unfolded the imperishable idea of universal salvation, which marks the Universalist movement, of which he stands as the chief founder.

He saw in the idea—the redemption of all men through Christ—the Second Advent, and gave this name to this hymn. Long before him, however, Jonathan Edwards of Connecticut had foreseen and actually dated the return of the Christ idea to earth, as of 1866.

Ballou's nephew, also a Hosea Ballou, gives his name to the oldest building at Tufts College, near Boston, of which he was the first president, 1854. This Hosea's son was a proprietor and editor of the Boston Globe.

Worth Knowing

STAIRS THAT LEAD NOWHERE ARE USED AS AN OBSERVATORY AT KOSLIN, GERMANY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Gems From the Poets

Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most.
—*Thompson.*

By night, an atheist half believes in God.
—*Young.*

Stone walls do not a prison make
Nor iron bars a cage.
—*Lovelace.*

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.
—*Emerson.*

That place that does contain
My books, the best companions, is to me
A glorious court, where hourly I converse
With the old sages and philosophers;
And sometimes for variety I confer
With kings and emperors, and weigh their counsel.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

'Tis more brave
To live, than to die.
—*Owen Meredith.*

A sacred burden is this life ye bear:
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly.
—*Frances Anne Kemble.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, direction, which thou canst not see.
—*Pope.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

When the Boss and I were out on Uncle George's farm of Jerry and I got up every morning as soon as it was daylight—
Which probably explains why it has been so hard for me to get in the habit of sleeping late, now that we are home again
But it hasn't been a bit of trouble for the Boss—No Sire-e!
I expect he'd sleep half the morning and be late for breakfast and school if it wasn't for my growls and barks—
And cover pulling—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

ABSENCE of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.
—COWPER

In Lighter Vein

Father

A Pasadena lady was driving around town with her daughter when she saw a sign on a little shop, reading:

"PERECHOS ENCHILIDAS Y TAMALES"

She stopped the car and sent her daughter in to buy tamales. When the girl returned with them, the mother, who had been studying the sign, sent her back to find out what perechos were, and to price them. A lank and solemn Mexican girl came out to the car, embarrassed by the questions.

"You can't buy that," she exclaimed. "That's my father."—*New Yorker.*

Praise

The waiter brought in a very rare steak. "Well done, waiter; I said well done," protested the diner.

"Oh, sir, thank you very much, indeed," said the waiter. "It's very seldom we get a word of praise from a customer in here."

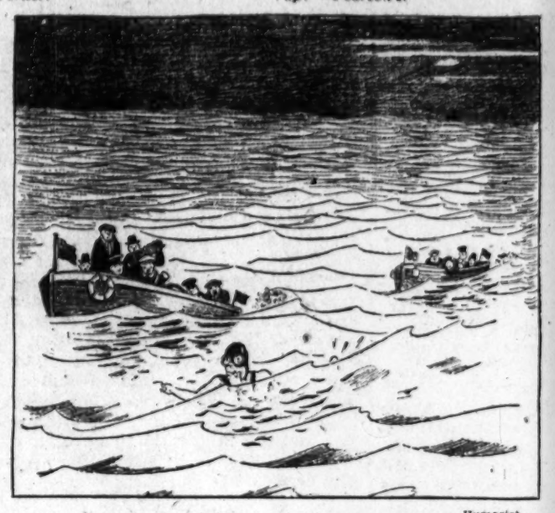
Minor Point

Enthusiastic Aviator (after long explanation of principal parts and working of biplane): "Now you understand it, don't you?"

Young Lady: "Yes, all but one thing."

Aviator: "What is that?"

Young Lady: "What makes it stay up?"—*Pearson's.*



Channel Swimmer (to himself): "Now did I, or did I not, lock the front door?"
Humorist

Unfamiliar

Hale Norcross, monologist, was considerably nonplused when he started a tour of Australia. Opening in Melbourne, his repertoire of gags and jokes didn't lure a single laugh from the audience.

Coming off stage, he approached the local manager. "What's the matter?" he asked. "I didn't get a laugh. Aren't my gags all right?"

"Aye, the gags are a bit of alrighty," soothed the manager. "But we 'ave never 'eard 'em before."—*Unidentified.*

Vocations

Baked Beans

It was summer, and a woman was wondering where the money was to come from for a vacation trip the family had planned. Her reputation for Boston baked beans was established, so she decided to solicit orders among her business friends and busy mothers. She soon had a number of customers who ordered at regular intervals. The children delivered the beans hot.

Since then a good business has been built up which adds considerably to the family exchequer the year round. Mrs. Susie M.

Kindling

Two boys with small wagons collect discarded crates and boxes from stores, and waste lumber from wreckers and carpenters. This free wood is sawed into foot lengths, tied into neat bundles, and sold for 15 cents a bundle. They sell several bundles a week to weekly customers; but more important, they have almost 200 bundles stored for the cool days coming with autumn. T. K. A.

The Weather

"You weren't at school yesterday. Was it due to the inclemency of the weather?"

"No, sir. I couldn't come because of the rain."—*Answers.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Middle verse of the Bible—The thanks of this department are due E. S. M., Miss M. A. B., Mrs. H. H., Miss H. S. K., M. W. H., Mrs. M. E. D., Mrs. L. H. P., for information on this subject—they being unanimous in reporting Psalms 118:8.

This corresponds with information available to this department, but it had not been checked or confirmed.

Health (H. E. C.)—The correspondent writes:

Will you kindly give a few thoughts on the use of the word "health," especially when this term is employed in a negative sense, such as "ill health" or "bad health." I am not a college graduate but I was fortunate in having for an English instructor in high school one who frequently taught the niceties of pronunciation and use of words with which you deal in your columns.

Webster gives as the definition of "health": "State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul." Can this be qualified as either good or bad? It appears to me to be a condition which either is or is not present.

Although mass usage seems to be set on "bad health," "ill health," etc., as desirable means of expressing varying states of lack of health, we believe that the tide is not yet too great to be turned back. "Health" is a state of harmony; and who would complain of "bad harmony" or "ill harmony"?

Perhaps, because health is considered to be the normal condition of man, mankind has floundered about in its efforts to describe an apparent lack of the condition. However, "He has been indisposed (ailing, ill)," or "He seems to have lost his health," are examples of expressions that may be used when necessary; but we believe that "poor health" is as incorrect as "poor perfection."

Brevities

New York Times: Princeton University's new theater will permit the entire audience to see and hear equally. But to avert a complete break with the past, people will still be able to crawl over their neighbors' knees by buying seats away from the aisle and coming in late.

London Opinion: "The true Londoner is seldom seen without his umbrella," says an essayist. Or, at any rate, without an umbrella.

Boston Herald: That new elastic wool ought to be a useful innovation for men's suits, but a lot of us have been getting quite a long stretch out of the ones we've got on.

Humorist: According to an old Serbian superstition, bunches of garlic hung outside the house keep away undesirable visitors. Another method is to eat the garlic.

Punch: "He said I had a face that would stop a clock," complained a man in a London police court. That kind of face would be very useful to an economical taxi passenger.

Los Angeles Times: The easiest way to increase the price of silver is to mold it in the shape of a pickle fork.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Part of Wall Street's present happiness is explained by the voluntary return of thousands of its lost sheep.

Philadelphia Inquirer: In these days it won't do an employer any good when you brag about how many hours you put in on the job.

Detroit News: New speed, power, and acceleration are characteristics of the late motor creations. Pedestrians, too, are turning in some sparkling performances.

Hotel Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

HOTEL proprietors are not in the habit of pleading with their guests to stay on, even though weekly bills cannot be met. But it does happen.

At a time recently when ordinary banking transactions were temporarily suspended, a guest at a hotel intimated that she would be moving elsewhere. The proprietor at once realized that financial reasons alone could have prompted the decision, for his client had repeatedly expressed her appreciation of the hotel.

With an attitude of offering that seemed more like receiving, the proprietor approached this lady, saying: "I want you to consider yourself as our guest until such time as you are able to pay again. Then give only what you can, until things become normal. For the present, you are our guest, and no debt exists between us."

Willing, happy service had always been a feature of this hotel; but, during the short time this lady remained as a guest of the proprietor, she met with even more marked kindness. Needless to say, such an expression of thoughtfulness has not passed by unnoticed. A growing clientele, the kind of visitors the proprietor most likes to have, and a full hotel, are his present reward.

Pict-O-Grams

1
SPAIN
WHEN WAS SPAIN PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC?
2
HAS A WOMAN EVER MADE A TRANSATLANTIC SOLO FLIGHT?
3
WHO HELD THE U.S. WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1932?
4
WHAT NATIONS ARE THE ONLY ONES ON WHOSE DOMINIONS THE SUN NEVER SETS?
5
SQUEAK!
WHAT MAKES SHOES SQUEAK?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The earth's surface—is 73.39 per cent water and 26.61 per cent land.

Wood cut—by the conservation Corps in the Black Hills of South Dakota will be distributed among the needy in various sections of the state.

Three women operatives—have been added to England's famous detective force at Scotland Yard.

An Old Charlotte, N. C., Ordinance Makes It Illegal to Wash a Horse on the Street.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT LAST 8 TIMES
JOE COOK
IN HIS NEWEST MUSICAL REVUE
HOLD YOUR HORSES
WITH A COMPANY OF 100
Evgs. 50c to $2—Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Questing for Stabilization

SOMETHING very interesting is happening to the pound sterling which reveals that British money policy is again in the balance. For months British currency has been pegged to the franc. Since the franc is tied to gold, this means that the pound has been related to gold. The method of establishing this relation has been for the Bank of England to buy or sell francs in order to keep the pound-franc exchange rate stable. Such an operation spelled the achievement of de facto stabilization in gold. In the last few weeks, however, the pound has quietly slipped its franc moorings. The result is that the pound, like the dollar, is oscillating in terms of gold. Financial observers are asking: What is going to happen to the pound?

It was just after the pound had divorced itself from the franc that Mr. Montagu Norman came to the United States. Mr. Norman is the governor of the Bank of England. His peregrinations are perhaps not so provocative of popular interest as those of itinerant prime ministers. But in ordinary circumstances they are equally connected with the welfare of humankind. This fact needs no stress in these days of fluctuating currencies. Currency decisions in which Mr. Norman plays such a leading part may determine for instance whether the Texas planter can market his cotton profitably. On this occasion the British banker, evidently unable (for reasons of either policy or finance) to retain a pound-franc stability because of surrounding currency chaos, seems to have explored anew the possibility of pound-dollar stabilization as the first step back to universal stabilization.

It is the verdict of the reporters that Mr. Norman has returned to London empty-handed. The United States is apparently as adamant as ever against exchange stabilization. The reason has often been explained. President Roosevelt is committed to a policy of reducing the value of the dollar. The value in what? In American commodities. The goal is not yet defined, let alone achieved.

Clearly the fixing of the dollar in *foreign commodities*, which is what is meant by stabilizing the dollar in terms of *foreign currencies*, would influence what President Roosevelt is capable of doing in the matter of changing the relation between the dollar and *American commodities*. Exchange stabilization in such circumstances would be like putting the cart before the horse. One must have established a new price level before one can establish a new exchange level. Hence the President's refusal to stabilize the exchanges either at the London Conference or, apparently, during Mr. Norman's visit.

At the London Conference, however, the President was not inflexible. He told the delegates that in his view world price reflation should precede exchange stabilization. The linking of these two is explicable in the light of what has already been said. If other nations coöperated in boosting their internal prices, then exchange stabilization would not be a drag on the boosting of the American price level. The thesis seems to have been accompanied by a program—world reflation first, exchange stabilization second. It failed of acceptance because France and its gold allies insisted upon exchange stabilization not only first but also without conditions.

The currency struggle at the London Conference left Britain in a rather uncomfortable situation. There are two major schools of currency thought in that country. Industry forms one. It is inflationist because the sale of goods is easier and more profitable in times of rising prices. Financial circles form the other. Inflation is opposed by financiers because it would reduce the value of their investments. British statesmen resolved the dilemma, in the phrase of the Washington correspondent of the London Times, by talking like Americans and acting like Frenchmen.

That the British have ceased to act like Frenchmen is no proof, however, that they will start to act as well as talk like Americans. It is too difficult to understand, let alone copy, Mr. Roosevelt's currency policy. So far, this policy, if it can be called a policy, is only "talk-inflation." But the President's view of the paramountcy of the price level over the exchange level in policy is shared widely in Britain. Mr. J. M. Keynes, and other unorthodox thinkers, had popularized it long before President Roosevelt adopted it. Mr. Keynes once wrote:

> Stability of exchange is in the nature of a convenience which adds to the efficiency and prosperity of those who are engaged in foreign trade. Stability of prices, on the other hand, is profoundly important. . . .

Still, neither Mr. Keynes nor any other adherent of his school of thought denies that both types of stability are desirable.

This is the ideal which world policy should strive to realize. At present the exchanges are being left at the mercy of international speculators. This means that another barrier, far more forbidding than tariffs, has been erected against international intercourse. The fresh depreciation that has overcome the pound sterling does not mean that Great Britain will be content with exchange non-interference. With their great interest as the world's broker at stake, the British will no doubt continue to urge the world, in spite of the apparent failure of the Norman mission, to come to some currency understanding. No satisfactory world relations are possible as long as world moneys are left in their present state.

Talking of Ruritania

THE curiosity of that considerable section of the British population which writes letters to The Times is insatiable; but occasionally it gets a rebuke. One such rebuke has been administered recently.

Several erudite individuals lately have been discussing in the correspondence columns of that paper the precise locality of Ruritania, the imaginary country which is the scene of Anthony Hope's romances, "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau." Not much success has attended their efforts, for they seem very hazy about the whole subject.

Perhaps one might paraphrase Lewis Carroll:

> "If seven men with seven maps
> Argued for half a year,
> Do you suppose," the Walrus said,
> "That they would get it clear?"
> "I doubt it," said the Carpenter,
> And shed a bitter tear.

The Carpenter's skepticism is well founded. As another journal has somewhat acidly pointed out, it is neither an easy nor a particularly worthwhile enterprise to attempt to discover the whereabouts of a country the entire significance of which is that it never existed.

The discussion does, in fact, rather resemble a lengthy description of the contents of a vacuum, or a dissertation on the exact amount of space that can be inclosed by a straight line. But the world is full of persons whose detective faculties are not exhausted by the daily cross-word puzzle; and if they are not to discuss Ruritania, what are they to discuss? The newspaper which has rebuked the readers of The Times provides no answer to this question. Yet surely many points remain to be cleared up on which these amateur detectives might well bring their observation to bear.

What, for example, happened to Virginia Dare, whose three hundred and forty-sixth anniversary was celebrated not long ago? Virginia Dare was the first Anglo-American, for she was the first child to be born of English parents in what later became the United States. She belonged to the English colony which Sir Walter Raleigh tried to establish on Roanoke Island, but although her birth record has been preserved, no further information about her seems to be readily available.

Then, again, where were the Cassiterides, about which one hears so much in early history? And was it Portia or Bellario who invented the quibble that cost Shylock so dear? And when Sir Thomas Browne hinted that he could conjure what song the sirens sang, was it merely an idle boast? These are things that one would really like to know.

Can the Family Unit Survive?

REASSURANCE is forthcoming to offset a feeling of pessimism regarding the continuance of the American family as a definite unit in the social and economic structure. Certain students, peering at the future, have looked in vain for an American family. Except for a certain skepticism engendered by the multiplicity and variety of public utterances, the reader might often be equally dismayed, though in his simple, unstatistical way he has a conviction that the family is a very important unit.

Mr. William F. Ogburn, writing in the New York Times, challenges pronouncements regarding the "vanishing" American family. Mr. Ogburn, who was an important member of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends, bases his thesis on statistics and other information gathered in that remarkable study of the changing factors that combine to make composite national life. The beginnings of recorded history were the result of trends operating on the habits of man when he can now only be referred to as *homo sapiens;* and from one period to another such trends have qualified and determined his existence on his habitable planet. So much is evident to the reader of history, and it would seem reasonable to believe that a study of present social trends would give some vision of the immediate future.

Statistically regarded, an average American family now consists of 3.84 persons—one father, one mother, 1.5 children, and 0.34 of somebody who may be a relative or may be what in simpler days was called help. (Some families, of course, include less and some more than 1.5 children and 0.34 of a relative or domestic employee.) The "average" family is no doubt smaller than it used to be, though the statistician is by no means sure that it is so much smaller as is conversationally believed.

Such changes are trends; but a smaller family is none the less a unit, and Mr. Ogburn, with the research behind him, happily finds no indication that the family will shrink out of sight. "The home," he concludes, "has lost many of the economic, social and religious bonds that once held it together. The home of the future must depend more upon a common interest in children, upon mutual affection and spiritual values. . . . Certainly there is no reason to be pessimistic or cynical about the prospect."

Retail Codes and Retail Rackets

WHAT'S the matter with American business? The question has been on nearly everybody's lips for nearly four years. One important answer is only now becoming plain to many. And daily it is being verified. The close examination of business methods which is necessary to the working out of NRA codes discloses that some of the most destructive influences on business are at work through the channel of dishonesty.

For instance, while retail codes await finishing touches, investigators of retail price-cutting practices discover many of these are linked up with racketeering. And this racketeering is of a sort which is the concern of the entire community wherever it exists. The bootlegger has not been confined to the illicit liquor trade. He operates among ordinary retail stores, and especially among those selling standard brands of merchandise well below standard prices.

A recent study in the New York Times of retail rackets describes several complex methods of promoting unfair competition, some of which employ the strong-arm tactics, as well as the influence, of notorious gangsters.

According to this study, reputable shops are sometimes acquired by racketeers. Standard brands of goods are purchased in great quantities for these shops. When the time comes to collect for the goods the manufacturer finds the shops in bankruptcy and with nothing more than fixtures for assets. The merchandise bought in their names has been reshipped to unscrupulous or misled wholesalers and retailers throughout the country, who market them at drastically reduced prices.

This is one method. Others include implied threats, perhaps of violence, to small business men who otherwise might not be willing to cooperate in the merchandise bootlegging business. These merchants are "advised" to exchange a part of their regular branded stocks for unknown brands which hefty "salesmen" bring to their shops. The standard stocks thus acquired by the "salesmen" are redistributed to the cut-price trade. Sometimes the bootlegger is merely a "broker," making possible exchanges of goods between merchants who can get some brands of goods from manufacturers but are denied other brands because of questionable merchandising policies.

The abuses present in American retailing, and in some cases in manufacturers' dealings with their retail and wholesale distributors, must be figured into the losses which American business has been suffering. They affect a branch of economic effort which includes approximately 1,500,000 retail establishments and 5,000,000 workers.

Whatever complications they present, the codes at least offer an opportunity to eliminate many of the unfair and exceedingly costly practices which have been devitalizing business. Even Americans who hitherto have not been aware of the importance of strict honesty, who have not been aware of the dollars and cents value of ethics, are ready to go hand in hand with those who value these things above dollars and cents. And the present period of embryonic recovery, in which a powerful Administration evidently will back all endeavor to put American business on an ethically sound basis, offers an opportunity not often given to a people for great economic and social advance.

The Casual Day

Fall

Mark how a season's loveliness distills
Into one moment, colorful but brief,
The while we trace against beloved hills
The tortuous earthward journey of a leaf.

That venerable paper—the New York Evening Post—is adopting the tabloid form without going in for tabloid news interest. It apparently is making the change in the belief that not merely the contents but the convenience of tabloids makes them popular.

* * *

Well, trolley-car commuters will agree that a paper should be able to tickle the curiosity of the reader without necessarily tickling the neck of the man sitting just in front of him.

* * *

And that among those who stand up,
the news should get into the public eye
without getting into the public's eyes.

* * *

Small size newspapers might be a distinct advantage to publishers out for bigger circulation. They do not lend themselves well to over-the-shoulder perusal.

* * *

Anyhow, we wish this New York paper a success as sensational as other tabloids try to be. It's exhilarating to see the better journalism carrying its fight right into the enemy's camp.

A Casual Outline of Everything

Chapter Six (alias VII.)

To find out how this chapter happens to be Six alias VII, readers are requested to turn back to Chapter V, which was also Chapter Six.

They will probably refuse to do so, however, so we shall have to explain that this confusion got into the *Outline* in much the same manner as a certain troublesome clause about the "open" and "closed shop" got into the automobile code. We, like General Johnson, made a promise in "an unguarded moment."

* * *

But we are more embarrassed than General Johnson, because the NRA administrator said at the outset that there would probably be some mistakes made, while we, who as author of this *Outline* are supposed to know *everything*, cannot admit to having made a mistake.

* * *

Unless it was in starting this thing in the first place.

* * *

We are consoled, however, by the recollection, or possibly the illusion, that Theodore Roosevelt said:

> The man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything.

* * *

So, maybe we haven't made a mistake, after all.

* * *

Chapter Six (alias VII) having been used up to explain why it shouldn't be what it is and how it came to be just that, or not quite, we shall have to postpone discussion of everything else until the reader has assimilated the foregoing.

The two big broadcasting companies in the United States have adopted a code which stipulates how long they shall work their employees each week. Now a movement might be started among operators of receiving sets for a code stipulating how long these may work their neighbors.

* * *

A suggestion that casual humorists should agree on a code stipulating that they must turn out just one good mot a day, has set them all to wondering how they could live up to it.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Danzig: Where War Psychology Has Full Play

DANZIG

OUR ship anchored off Zoppot some ten or twelve miles from Danzig, and those of the passengers who desired to see the ancient Hanseatic city were conveyed thither in smaller craft. Whether the choice of an anchorage was affected by the fact that Zoppot is a pleasure and health resort, and one of the few places in this part of Europe where the sportively inclined can play roulette and chemin-de-fer, I cannot say. But the long trip in the tender on the Vistula gave us an opportunity to observe the decadence of a once thriving port.

In few harbors that I have visited have the facilities for the rapid loading and unloading of ships, and the swift shifting of cargoes from ship to car, or vice versa, been so elaborate. The sky line seems to sprout cranes, among them some said to be the most powerful in the world. But on the day of our visit, at least, the ships availing themselves of these facilities were pitifully few. The harbor of Leningrad, which we had so recently left, was bustling in comparison.

Of course, the seeming lethargy was due to the Polish creation of a new port, Gdynia, which the people of Danzig ruefully admit has already taken nearly 50 per cent of the shipping business of the older city. Enraged and impoverished by this shift of business the suffering city saw no way of protest save to vote for Hitler Fascism, and accordingly the municipality, though wholly without political relations with Germany, has voted itself into accord with the policy of the National Socialists.

Everywhere in the streets pictures of the Fascist chieftain are to be seen and the swastika sign greets you in innumerable shop windows. Now and then you meet one of the brown-shirted National Socialist regulators of public order, but although I wandered far and wide through the fascinating ways and byways of the ancient town, I saw but few such. Apparently the electorate declared itself Hitlerite without much of the pressure which attended the similar revolution in many German cities. But mild, and even nebulous as is the National Socialist rule in Danzig at present, it is perfectly clear that it has in it a serious question for the peace of this part of the world.

Danzig is, at least in theory, a city free from any national domination. It is estimated that 80 per cent of its residents are Germans, but none the less they are, by act of the Versailles Conference, wholly exempt from German rule. Yet by its adherence to Hitler it has identified itself with the dominant party in Germany and thereby intensified the hostility of the Poles, a hostility which is returned with interest.

It is impossible to spend even a few hours in such a place as Danzig without being impressed with the powerful and malign part international politics and international enmities play in fixing the economic conditions of a city or state. A relic of the active commercial days of the Hanseatic League, Danzig impresses the visitor by the solidity of its material construction, the excellence of its harbor, its fortunate geographical situation, and the number and beauty of its retail shops. Go back into the country a few miles and you will find fields bearing rich harvests, fruitful gardens, and herds of sleek cattle.

Nothing would seem to stand in the way of the prosperity of so happily situated a town, and probably nothing would if men in fulfillment of national jealousies and ambitions had not circumscribed its possibilities with all sorts of limitations. German, historically and racially, it was cut off from that nation by the operation of the Versailles Treaty. Long the chief port for Poland, it was deprived of that position by the nationalism of the Poles, who insisted upon having a port of their own. They are building one, with the result that the traffic which made Danzig great is divided between the two, so that neither will ever be more than second rate.

And finally, by politics and geography, it is closely allied with the Polish Corridor, Europe's sorest point, and the conviction is general that the city is doomed to be the spoil of war at no very distant day. The fears, intrigues, ambitions of men nullify all the natural advantages which Danzig possesses, and, as a result, enterprise is stifled and the city languishes. How its problem is to be solved baffles human ingenuity. A new war would not solve it, for war never solves anything.

A little intelligent and enlightened selfishness on the part of the Poles might help, but thus far the people of that nation have shown little besides a desire to drive Danzig into any affiliation with Germany that the League of Nations may permit. But the League, in the case of Austria, has already shown a disinclination to aid in the regeneration of any nation if such action would contribute to the advancement of Germany. Almost fifteen years after the Peace of Paris, war psychology still holds Europe in its grasp.

The Glow-Worm Grotto

WHEN traveling about the world one sometimes happens on places that for sheer beauty and interest are most unexpected. One such place exists near the renowned hot springs at Roturua in the North Island of New Zealand. It is a tiny place named Waitomo, situated 'mid low-lying hills several miles from the Auckland-Wellington railway. Waitomo boasts one village store, a few houses, and a moderately large hotel.

Waitomo has one principal interest to the visitor—limestone caves. There are three of these in all. The first two shown to the visitor are similar in character to limestone caves seen in other parts of the world. The third, the Glow-Worm Cave, is different, for as far as is known it is the only one of its kind in the world.

The entrance to the Glow-Worm Cave is through a low opening cut out of the hillside. A narrow winding path leads downward from there for some hundred yards, passing queer limestone formations on either side. Groups of stalagmites resemble little gnomes. A very thin wide stalactite gives the appearance of a huge rasher of bacon. A rather broad expanse of limestone on the wall farther on is like a frozen waterfall.

The path continues down a gentle slope until it reaches an archway through which the visitor obtains a striking vista of a lofty chamber called the Banqueting Hall, for a dinner fête was actually held there at one time.

On the far side of the hall is a natural balcony from which the visitor receives his first glimpse of the wonderful Glow-Worm Cave. At first the effect is like stars in the heavens, but as the eyes become accustomed to the darkness they distinguish myriads of electric-blue colored lights coming from glowworms. Only a portion of the ceiling of the grotto can be seen from this balcony. Yet even the sight of this small section is so beautiful that it holds the spectator spellbound!

The guide shines his torch on some nearby glowworms to show their mechanism. These tiny creatures receive their sustenance by letting down sticky threads which catch small flies and insects. These threads glistening in the light of the guide's torch look like strings of miniature pearls.

Glowworms do not dislike light but object to noise. The guide demonstrated this by talking loudly and clapping his hands, with the result that one by one the near-by glowworms put out their lights. After a few minutes of silence the tiny lights reappeared.

A flight of stairs cut out of rock leads down into the grotto. These steps go down to a platform at which a boat capable of holding twenty persons lies moored. An underground river covers the whole floor of the Glow-Worm Grotto.

The guide noiselessly pulls the boat around the cave by means of a stout wire fastened to the walls of the grotto. A faint bluish light from vast numbers of glowworms pervades the whole cave. The ceiling and all of the walls except a few spots from which water drips are covered with glowworms. A few stalactites remarkable for their size almost touch the water and the guide carefully maneuvers the boat around these dusky monsters.

The thousands of little lights on the uneven formations of the cave shine as brightly as the stars on a clear frosty night. Yet even this comparison does not do the glowworms justice, for they are much more colorful than stars and their nearness to the boat enables one to see their beauty more clearly. The vision above is reflected in the inky waters below. The guide does not need to remind the party to be silent here, for the sheer beauty of the scene makes everyone desire nothing more than to gaze.

L. C. J.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Common People

THE average American will not admit class distinction. He winces at the word common, when applied to him. . . .

The word common has many meanings. The first, in some dictionaries, is "Of, or pertaining to all . . . being a general possession, or right." Certainly this applies to our public parks and roads and beaches. They belong to us all, all have an equal share in them. It behooves us then to have an equal share in keeping them tidy.

It is a poor commentary on the housekeeping of many a mother to see the parks and beaches after their children have picnicked on them. A woman who would not permit her children to clutter up the kitchen, or throw papers, bottles, cans over her lawn, will permit just such things in parks and beaches.

That is being common: "vulgar," "coarse," being other meanings of the word, according to the Century Dictionary. Nobody wants to be considered common, or vulgar, or coarse. Then, let everybody refrain from doing those things that stamp them thus. . . .

It is certainly our duty to be of service in walling about and defending our public recreation grounds from the untidiness that mars the pleasure and comfort of all who are supposed to enjoy these rich possessions.

Certainly such common people as those who have this universal pride and self-respect are the ones of whom the Great Emancipator spoke when he said, "God must have loved the common people, for He made so many of them."

Let us all be common together, that is, obliging and ready to be of service in caring for our common property as we care for that surrounding our homes.—*Newport (R. I.) Herald.*

Depression Created by Newspapers

THE mental depression daily occasioned by newspapers is the result of the publication, often at great length, of the history of the criminalities of the world in twenty-four-hour periods. These crimes are of every conceivable character, many of them of a most repulsive and abhorrent nature. Some papers seem to specialize in the criminal activities of people who are of a perverted, abnormal, degenerate type. This massed recital every twenty-four hours of murders, assaults, kidnaping, immoralities, banditry, this continual pouring forth of the turbid stream of infidelities, blasphemies, violences and godlessness greatly trouble and depress the public. This kind of daily recital in the columns of our newspapers . . . produces in the weaker types of mind endless repetitions of abnormalities in the criminal history of life; it gives the general public a discouraged and debased opinion of human conduct; it destroys faith in the integrity of mankind; it nauseates and alarms people of healthy normal minds. The harm done to millions of children of public school age by the daily absorption of the history of the disgusting and abnormal conduct of the lower elements of mankind does immeasurable damage to the child life of America and has a tendency to direct the thoughts of children into channels destructive of all that God loves to see in the heart of a child. Should not the generally unwholesome character of newspapers constitute one of the major problems of our day and give to the Church of Jesus an electric and imperative challenge?—*Dr. Marlin, in United Presbyterian.*

What About the Saloons?

THE pendulum swings and the Eighteenth Amendment is doomed. In a few weeks, or months, hard liquor will be here again. What is being done to regulate a traffic that certainly requires regulation? The wets have consistently and vociferously admitted that the old-time saloon was a curse, a cesspool of corruption and something America was well rid of, in their opinion. The drys went too far in their advocacy of temperance and brought about prohibition. . . . Our tendency is to go to extremes, and we are now headed for the reverse of temperance. With crime the industry it now is in this country, a flood of hard liquor will result in a serious situation unless steps are taken with respect to its control. . . .

Plans should now be in process of formulation as to the best method of controlling liquor traffic. Many of us have vivid recollection of conditions that caused thousands of people who might have been classed as wets to vote with the drys in raising the bars against all liquor. Unless we take steps to regulate hard liquor—steps that recognize the moral problem involved—we may again find a situation similar to that above referred to in effect.

Shall we have government liquor stores? Shall we have a permit system? Or shall we simply let matters drift until even those now clamoring for hard liquor become so disgusted with conditions that they will force the pendulum back, in another impotent attempt to make the country bone dry?—*Seattle Journal of Commerce.*